REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,981.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half yearly | 35 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 26 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 | 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 | 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2¼ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding lines | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our resent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee,* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied n Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Withers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

| | September 1874. | | September 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 3 | Leaves Tuticorin | 11 |
| „ Rutnagherry | 4 | „ Colombo | 12 |
| „ Vingorla | 4 | „ Galle | 13 |
| „ Goa | 5 | „ Negapatam | 16 |
| „ [illegible] | 5 | „ Pondicherry | 17 |
| „ Mangalore | 6 | „ Madras | 19 |
| „ Cannanore | 7 | „ Coconada | 21 |
| „ Tellicherry | 7 | „ Vizagapatam | 22 |
| „ Calicut | 8 | „ Bimlipatam | 22 |
| „ Beypore | 8 | „ Gopaulpore | 23 |
| „ Cochin | 9 | „ False Point | 24 |
| „ Allepy | 9 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 26 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and coastonally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1874, at 2 P.M.

| | September 1874. | | September 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 9 | Leave BUSREH | 30 |
| „ Kurrachee | 13 | „ Mahomerah | 30 |
| „ Guadur | 14 | „ Fao | 20 |
| „ Muscat | 16 | „ Bushire Oct. | 2 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 18 | „ Linga | 7 |
| „ Linga | 20 | „ Bunder Abbas | 9 |
| „ Bahrein | 22 | „ Muscat | 11 |
| „ Bushire | 22 | „ Guadur | 13 |
| „ Fao | 24 | „ Kurrachee | 16 |
| „ Mahomerah | 24 | Arrive BOMBAY | 19 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 25 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native anguages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearl All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SUMATRA, | 2,202 Tons, | September 4th. | |
| S.S. KASHGAR, | 2,609 „ | „ | 11th, to Southampton. |
| S.S. GWALIOR, | 2,513 „ | „ | 18th. |
| S.S. INDUS, | 3,478 „ | „ | 25th, to Southampton |

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—

"Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the seaside at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY next the 8th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of privately or otherwise) the following valuable property under the power of sale given in the Deed of Mortgage executed by the late Madhoba Hurrichuodjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 20,412 square yards or thereabouts with the 2 several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, outhouses and premises, partly constructed standing thereon situate on the sea-side at Breach Candy in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of ground, messuages, and premises, are bounded on the north partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by the property now and formerly belonging to the late Ragoonath Madhowjee, on or towards the south and east respectively by the property now or formerly belonging to Cowasjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, and on or towards the west by the Public Road, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTTERALLY OTHERWISE CALLED CHAPA GULLY.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th day of September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Kessarbai, widow and executrix of the late Canjee Khetsy the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhaichund Purbhoodass, Jadowjee Purbhoodass, Lullo Purbhoodass and Manockchund Purbhoodass, Sons and legal personal representatives of the late Purbhoodass Goridass the Mortgagor, the following valuable property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khutree Ally, alias Chapa Gully in the Subdistrict of Mandvee fronting towards the north side of the said Khutree Ally alias Chapa gully and bounded on the east by the house belonging to Senee Jootha Premjee, on the west by the house of Moteechund Nuthooshaw, on the north by the house of Bhae Gungadhur, and on the south by the Khutree Ally public passage, containing by admeasurement 74 1/3 square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 44, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 140.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, to close a consignment.

200 Superior second class Moulmein Teak Squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1874.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who [illegible] the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quanti[illegible] entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever [illegible] that thinned he ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pi[illegible]

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, R[illegible] Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
*NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

⁂ State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY, Mr. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

NOTICE.—The COMMISSION APPOINTED to ENQUIRE into the WORKING of the COTTON FRAUDS ACT desires to complete before the close of the month the further evidence which it is advisable to record. Gentlemen interested in the Cotton Trade, willing to give evidence on the subject, are requested to be good enough to communicate, without delay, with the Undersigned, who will fix suitable days for their attendance. The Commission will sit at the Municipal Commissioner's Office.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
For President of the Commission.

Bombay, 2nd September 1874.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—FOURTH AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, on or before THURSDAY, the 1st October 1874, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., after which date Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAYAL RUTTONSEY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

N.B.—Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates for endorsing the Call upon them.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED for the Cathedral CHOIR 2 LEADING VOICES, Tenor and Bass. Knowledge of Music Essential. Liberal remuneration. Apply on FRIDAY or TUESDAY next at the Cathedral, between 5 and 6 P.M.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

*See Medical Certificates and Opinions.*

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.
The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commisioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

*Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.*

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON | 1862—PRIZE MEDAL. |
| PARIS | 1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL. |
| CORDOVA | 1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED. |
| LIMA | 1872—THE SILVER MEDAL. |
| VIENNA | 1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS." |

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay D. S. KEMP & Co.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores,* under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works [illegible] road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

d only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet,* Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times,* Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at MATHERAN, 2 BUNGALOWS, "WOODLAND" and "KEEPSAKE." For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DURING my temporary absence from Bombay Mr. THOMAS LIDBEITER is AUTHORISED to CONDUCT my BUSINESS.

JOHN DIXON.

Bombay 31st August 1874.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 7th September 1874 and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, and old Copper Sheathing, also, 2 condemned IRON BOILERS of H.M.'s Steam Tug DAGMAR, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th August 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be HELD at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September 1874, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

(1). For the adoption of the Report of the Directors and of the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company for the 3 months ended 30th June 1874.

(2) For the declaration of a Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 29th instant, to SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, both inclusive.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 7th September 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring, and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 28th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

II—To appoint three Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 29th AUGUST to 5th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive of Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURACNE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | „ 9,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 4,500,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |

For FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my Wife, GOOLBAI, daughter of the late BAZUNJEE BHICAJEE KEERKIWALLA, has again remained SEPARATE from ME for the last four years without my permission, or consent, and that during that time I have remitted several sums of money for the maintenance of herself and my two infant daughters. All persons are therefore hereby apprized that I shall not be responsible for any debt or debts incurred or which shall hereafter be incurred by my said Wife, Goolbai. I also refer to the Notice in the "Bombay Gazette" from the 14th to 18th August 1865, inclusive, in the above matter.—Dated this 29th day of August 1874.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SONEE NARRON VEERCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the ADMINISTRATOR of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of his father, SONEE VEERCHUND JEEVUN, deceased, has CONTRACTED to SELL the following LAND and HEREDITAMENTS belonging to the said deceased, namely, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the east side of the said Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on or towards the east by a public passage and the part of the Portuguese Church, on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the north by the house lately of Framjee Pestonjee, and on or towards the south by the house lately of Narayen Purshotum, and which ground admeasures one hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and which house was assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 8, and is now assessed under No. 9, and was formerly and is at present occupied by Morar Govind and other tenants of said Sonee Narron Veerchund. Any person having claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, or otherwise upon the said property are hereby required to make known the same to me, at my Office, in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within seven days from this date, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 29th day of August 1874.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

*3 per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11th SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER, PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

No. 1. P M to back horses to win.

[illegible] be in the first three in the Doncaster St. Leger.

(5) Five per cent. deducted for Umballa Race Fund.

To close at noon (gun fire) on the 16th September 1874; telegrams attended to up to that time.

First half notes not acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50, or upwards.

Full particulars to be had on application and states of the "Pari Mutuels," showing amounts of transactions to date, forwarded *on receipt* of a stamped *directed envelope.*

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
Umballa.

☞ Please give full particulars and write legibly.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

Of the balance (after paying expenses).

The Winner to take two-thirds.

The 2nd Horse „ one-quarter.

The 3rd Horse „ one-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, *Murree,* on the 14th September, 1874, at 4 P.M.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on *Rawul Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta,* or *Bombay,* will be taken.

Applications and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern St. Leger Sweep.

Care of
SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.

*N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.*

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

CAMPBELL'S
"PLANTATION TOBACCO,"
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.
"PLANTATION WORKS"
DINDIGUL,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

have opened Depots for the sale of their Manufactures, at EAST STREET, POONA, AND AT APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

These "Cheroot Depots" are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Clerks, to whom application should be made.

10 per cent. discount allowed on the Cash purchase of 2 000 Cigars.

20 per cent. allowed on Cash purchases of 10,000 Cigars.

Discount is only allowed on the purchase of Cigars made from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation Tobacco, viz., "A.," Brand of Cheroots.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
*For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.*

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

*The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.*

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Rajpootana State Railway.
- Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
- Punjaub and Delhi Division.
- Sind Section.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
- P & O. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co. |
| Allahabad | Kellner & Co. |
| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| Bangalore | "Spectator" Office. |
| Bombay | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | "Ceylon Observer" Office. |
| Egutpoora | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| London | G. Street, 30, Cornhill. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices. |
| Matheran | Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel |

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

## NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

Adapted for

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.,* the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

*Orders respectfully solicited.*

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Orders immediately attended to.*

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

| | Cash. | Credit |
|---|---|---|
| FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots | 11 8 | 13 0 |
| Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes | 8 0 | 9 0 |

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. 6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

| | | | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | 40 ozs. | at | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 „ | at | 6 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 12 Table Forks | 40 „ | at | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 „ | at | 6 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 12 „ | at | 6 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 11 „ | at | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 12 „ | at | 6 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | | | | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 14 „ | at | 6 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs | | | | | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | £57 | 14 | 0 |

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP SOLUTION, are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose developement has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anœmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by ansemia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

Agents :

| | |
|---|---|
| BATHGATE & Co | Calcutta. |
| CORFIELD & Co | Do. |
| BARRIE & Co. | Madras. |
| TREACHER & Co. | Bombay. |

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JUST ARRIVED, per TIVERTON, a small CONSIGNMENT of ROPER FRERES & Co. CHAMPAGNES :—

1st Quality, very Superior Dry Rs. 38 per dozen.
2nd „ Extra Dry „ 36 „

These Wines obtained Medals at the London and Vienna Exhibitions.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN,
Agent for J. R. Parkington and Company, London.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner | Rs. 30 | per doz. | qts. |
| Laubenheimer | „ 15 | „ | „ |
| Steinvein | „ 20 | „ | „ |
| Liebfraumilch | „ 20 | „ | „ |
| CLARETS—Chateau de Frands | „ 14 | „ | „ |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 24 | „ | „ |
| Chateau Lafite | „ 28 | „ | „ |
| Vray Canon | „ 18 | „ | „ |

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a very Handsome SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO, on the Cross brace principle, by Stodart of New York. A good instrument. Price Rs. 550. For particulars apply by letter to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

MACFARLANE'S SCATINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.
48, Washington Street.

LONDON.
84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Fossilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.
Railing and Gates.
Tomb Railing.
Terminals.
Cresting.
Verandahs.
Conservatories.
Covered Ways.
Balconies.
Fountains.
Columns & Lamps.
School Fittings.
Washhand Basins.
Closets and Urinals.
Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE AND THREAD MANUFACTORY.
LEWISHAM, LONDON.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
F. & E. STANTON, (late Arnold.)

Real Gold and Silver Wires and Threads of every description. Bullions, Purls, Spangles, Fringes, Braids, Cords, &c.

Manufacturers of the well-known A. and S. Gold Skein Threads. Terms—CASH ONLY.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,
GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen under fourteen years of age.

REV. F. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.
(Late Scholar of Merton College.)

TERMS 100 GUINEAS.
NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £40, and £80,) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young :—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—TREACHER & Co.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, [illegible] terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings [illegible] by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exch[illegible] Lading.

YARROW & HEDLEY[illegible]

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM [illegible]

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STE[illegible]

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from [illegible]
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from [illegible]
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from [illegible]
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from [illegible]
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from [illegible]
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1874.

THE depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market increases, yesterday's closing report being dull and drooping, spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Oomrawuttee, Good Fair Ginned Broach, and Middling Orleans. This morning's market opened quiet, but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 4,000. Arrival prices apparently show a marked decline, Good Fair Dhollera October delivery being quoted at 5½ per lb., about ⅛ less than what it can be shipped for from here without commission. The arrival of the "St. Elmo" yesterday makes a number of other vessels overdue and irrespective of the general position of the market, Surats with the prospect of increasing supplies must necessarily assume a comparatively less favourable level.

The Manchester Piece-Goods Market is nominally unaltered as regards prices, but from private telegrams we learn that the depression is extreme, and a very general feeling prevails that unless an unexpected demand springs up, manufacturers will be obliged to curtail their production.

The General Produce Markets are unchanged, with the exception of Coffee, which has declined 2s. per cwt.

Consols this morning are quoted at 92¼, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 99¼; Bar Silver at 58d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there is really no change to report. The tendency is still against remitters, bankers being more willing to buy than sell at current rates, but the limited extent of business doing renders quotations to a great extent nominal. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ..........1s 10d. per rupee.
Ditto at 6 months' sight ...1s 10⅛d. „
Credits at 6 months ......1s 10 5/16d. to 3/8 „
Documents at 6 months ......1s 10 3/8d. „

On Calcutta a considerable amount of 60 days' sight paper has been negotiated at 5-16th discount; demand is unaltered at par.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry has been very strong and values are again dearer. There are few sellers, but a fair extent of business has been done to-day at quoted rates, say:—Fours Rs. 103½; Fours and a half Rs. 104¾; Fives and a half Rs. 110.

The SHARE MARKET is firm, especially for Spinning shares; which are again dearer, but other scrip show little alteration.

COTTON may be quoted nominally Rs. 1 per candy lower, but there are no buyers.

FREIGHTS are dull at £2-1-3 by steamer, £2 per ton by sailing vessel.

PIECE GOODS are firm at unaltered values.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value each | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 93 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 12 pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 |
| 19,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. ct. | Do of Bombay New | 770 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 250 | 12p. ct. | Do 2nd Res. issue | 507½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,200 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 315 |
| 41,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 400 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 6 p.ct. | National Bank of Indi. | 124 |
| 1,?0 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 510 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 620 | 1,250 | all | 100* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,680 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,915 |
| 800 | 2,000 | all | | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co | 2,110 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 70 p. | Bombay United | 1,155 |
| 1,600 | 150 | 110 | 25* | Broach Mills | 260 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 500 | | Colaba Spinning | 1,045 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 10 p. | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,780 xd |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | | Fleming S. W. Co. | 1,415 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 200p. | Great Eastern | 1,530 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | | Hindustan S. W. Co. | 1,430 |
| 724 | 1,000 | all | 60p. | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,520 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | Khandeish Spinning | 1,380 |
| 300 | 1,250 | 1,000 | | Madras Spinning | 1,135 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 550 | 65p. | Madras U. Spinning | 1,225 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | | Manockji Petit's | 1,450 xd |
| 800 | 1,000 | all | 10 p. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,680 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 340* | Oriental | 3,950 xd |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | | Prince of Wales Spinning | 290 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p. | Sooderdas Spinning | 1,650 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 31p. | Do. do. 1/4 share | 410 |

* Per share for the half-year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,650 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 14p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 500 | .. | 300 | 15 ps. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 155 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p. c. | Malabar Company Ld. | 100 |
| 4,000 | .. | all | 12 ps | Mechanics' Build'gs Co. | 15 |
| ..... | 50 | all | 15 ps | Treacher & Co | 390 |
| ..... | 25 | all | 10 ps | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 50 |

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 30 | 19½ | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |
| ..... | 20 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2 th August 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 37,674 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 19,178 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 336 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 57,188 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in August 1873.

Open 411¼ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 38,237 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 19,246 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 291 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 57,774 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease Rs. | 586 | 0 | 0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LOCH KATRINE, 1199 tons, Captain F. C. Burton, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 29,209 Indian maund salt, and one deck passenger.

THE SHIP MAIDEN QUEEN, 814 tons, Captain C H Loutted, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 28,000 Indian maunds salt, and general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T Saunders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Naval Lieutenant Darke. For different ports. Eighteen deck passengers.

THE SHIP BOLDEN, 655 tons, Captain G Lashbrooke, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2521 bales cotton, 313 bales wool, 4050 cwts linseed, 160 cwts horns, 94 cwts. copal, 997 cwts. myrabollams, 1176 cwts. hemp, 304½ cwts. rags, 101½ cwts. hemp ends, and [illegible] cwts. jute ends.

BY THE S.S. CITY OF OXFORD, which arrived at Calcutta on Saturday, the following passengers were brought:—Miss Hunter, Mrs Jardine, Mrs A Mellor and infant, Mr J [illegible], Mr J M Haighs, Mr A Walker, Mr C Wurras, Mr K [illegible] and Mr W A Middleton.

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | [illegible] | Sanders | P. Gulf via Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Loch Katrine, Burton, to Calcutta.
Ship Boldon, Lashbrooke, to Liverpool.
Ship Maiden Queen, Loutted, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Itheriel, to Liverpool.
Ship Albania, to Calcutta.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | British General | Tuloch | Liverpool, June 3. |
| | Lucayas | Dornan | Dundee, May 1. |
| 29 | City of Oxford (s) | Gordon | Liverpool, July 23. |
| | Joinville | Seigniewin | Mauritius, July 22. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Agra (s) | .......... | .......... |
| | Patna (s) | .......... | .......... |

## MADRAS.

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | St Anne | ....... | False Point. |
| 31 | Oriental (s) | ....... | Rangoon. |

## DAILY IMPORTS—2ND SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 240 bundles hoop iron, John Campbell and Co; 3 cases port wine, Manockjee Bhicajee.
King Arthur s, 50 boxes bar soap, Dossajee Vulleejee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Pembrokeshire s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Carmarthenshire, 12 cases candles, Hassam Allarakhia and Co; 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 42 cases old tom, Ruttonjee Bhicajee; 142 cases window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 18 cases paper, Joseph Soares.
Tiverton, 10 cases medicine, the L. A. & A. Co.
Hrchis, s, 25 boxes gunpowder, Sooma Veera.
Oindoostan, s, 20 cases tobacco, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 2 cases rosin, Godoo Nundjee.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 4 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Esperance, 50 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boadicea s, 47 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 26 bales cotton, Govindram Jaygopal; 200 cwts horns, Hassum Noor Mahomed.
Marian Moore, 95 cases hingda, Framjee D. Wadia and Co.
King Arther s, 19 bales skins R. L. Southern and Co.; 158 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsee; 60 bales cotton, Veerjee Hemras; 79 bales cotton, Ralli brothers; 36 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee; 73 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co.; 48 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.
Ariel s, 40 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 1067 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.; 300 bags myrabollams, Essabhoy Ahmed; 240½ coir yarn, Govindjee Enderjee; 575 cwts. galls, Poonja Jewraj; 30 cwts Sursee seed, Poonja Jewraj.
Itheriel, s, 195 cwts horns, Naneebhoy Gangjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra, s, 10 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abedeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca, s, 4 packages caster seed, Ebram Fukir Mahomed; 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon; 2 cases peacock feather, Hassum Noor Mamed; 98 bundles Sumada stone, Bhugan Moolchund; 85 cwts sandlewood, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 30 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25 chests opium, E. G. Abraham; 42 chests opium N. G. Abraham; 17 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 132 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 79 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee Nussurwanjee; 40 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 30 bundles samada stone, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN A. FARRER, Cadet 2nd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the Furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency

### ARRIVAL—SEPTEMBER 1.

Watson, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from Medical Certificate; from England.
Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Baddam, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Baroda.

### DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 2.

Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Boddom, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 27.)

Mr R W Trafford, Offg Depy Comr, Sialkot, is invested with the powers described in Section 36 of (The Code of Criminal Procedure).

Mr T H Thornton, D C L, resumed charge of his duties as Secy to Govt, Punjab and its Dependencies, on the forenoon of the 19th Aug 1874, making over charge again to Mr C M Rivaz, and availing himself on the forenoon of the same date of the privilege leave granted to him, dated 7th Aug 1874.

Maj J W H Johnstone, Depy Comr, Bannu, has obtained ninety-two days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Aug 1874.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comr, Derah Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Bannu, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj Johnstone.

Mr E W Parker, Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, has obtained fifty-five days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same.

Mr P deL H Johnstone, Asst Comr, Firozpur, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Mr Parker.

Mr C W W Alexander, Inspr of Schools, Lahore Circle, has obtained fifteen days' privilege of absence in extension of the leave granted to him dated 17th July 1874.

Mr C H Lemarchand, offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, joined at Ludianah, on re-transfer from Delhi on the forenoon of the 20th July.

Leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Surgn-Maj J W Johnston, 4th Punjab Infantry, from 19th July to 19th Oct 1874, to remain at Murree.

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 1st July 1874, appointing, Capt W E Gowan, 5th Goorkha Regt, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt L R Pattye or until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order dated 5th Aug 1874, making the following temporary appointments:—

Capt L C De L Daniell, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties

Capt A Scott, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties

Mr J Ogden, Acct, 3rd grade, from the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Central Office of Accounts. Mr Ogden left the former Division on the forenoon of the 1st July 1874, and joined the latter on the 7th July 1874

Maj J T Twigge, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Karnal Division, Western Jamna Canal Circle, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th July 1874

Sergt W James, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Karnal Division, Western Jamna Canal, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Maj Twigge, R E, Ex Engr. Sergt James took over charge of the Karnal Division from Major Twigge, R E, on the 20th July 1874

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

*Head Quarters, Simla, 21st August 1874.*

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jhansi Station order, dated the 27th March 1874, directing Surgeon T O Farrell, M D to assume medical charge of the Station Staff at Jhansi, from the 31st March 1874.

Shahjehanpore Station order, dated the 11th Aug 1874, appointing Lieut R J Waller, 1st Wing Subn 45th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regl order, dated the 7th Aug 1874, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on furlough of Maj B Cracroft, 3rd Squad Officer and officiating 2nd Squad Officer:—

Capt G W Willock, offg 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.

Lieut G H Elliott, Adjt, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Addendum—In G O C C page 21 of 1874, confirming Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 27th Nov 1873, directing Surgn J O'Brien, M D, 43rd N I, to proceed to Shillong and assume medical charge of the depot 43rd N I, and Bgde Staff, add the words, as a temporary measure in anticipation of the arrival of the 43rd N I at Shillong in course of relief.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Lancers—Lieut C W Norton, to remain in England, from the 24th Sept to date of arrival of regt there, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col J F Cordner, (19th Bgde) to Simla, from the 15th Aug to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt A H Roberts, (D Baty 20th Bgde.) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Col J S Trevor, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut C H Bagot, (attached to Sappers and Miners,) to remain in England, from the 1st Nov 1874 to the 31st Jany 1875, in extension, on private affairs.

51st Foot—Lieut R M Dunn, to England, from date of leaving regt, pending retirement from the service.

65th Foot—Capt C G B Martin, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

108th Foot—Maj H C M'Donald, to England, from the 20th March to the 19th Sept 1874, on urgent private affairs.

109th Foot—Lieut and Local Capt W H Webb, (Adjt) to Bombay for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade,(4th Batn) Capt the Honble C E Edwardes, from the 16th to the 22nd Oct, on private affairs, in extension.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col J J O'Bryen, (Comdt 22nd N. I,) from date of leaving regt, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Maj W C B Ryan, (Wing officer and offg 2nd in Comd 41st N I,) to Landour, from the 20th Aug to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lieut J P C Neville, (2nd Squad Subn 14th Bengal Cavalry,) from date of leaving regt, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn W E B Moynan, M D, (in medical charge 11th N I,) to remain at Nynee Tal, on medical certificate, from the 7th Aug to the 15th Oct, in extension.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to sanction the retirement and to make the following appointments:—

51st Light Infantry—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Lieut James Bower Dun is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Comrs as the value of his commission, dated 15th Aug 1874.

49th Regt—Lieut Thomas Sidney St Clair Smith to be Adjt, vice Temple, promoted, with effect from the 23rd May 1874, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in-C, dated 20th Aug 1874.

51st Regt—Lieut James O'Brien Drury to be Adjt, vice Denshire, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in-C, dated 14th August 1874.

17th N I—Capt G Brehon, S C, is reappointed 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the date of his promotion to the rank of Capt, dated 20th Aug 1874.

19th N I—Capt J E Waller, offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Bergman, offg as 2nd in Comd during the absence, on general leave, of Lieut Col Stafford, dated 18th May 1874.

24th N I—Lieut C J Jamieson, 41st Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Hogge, officiating as Adjt, dated 18th Aug 1874.

42nd N I—Capt W E Rutherfurd, attached to the regiment, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, vice Austin, transferred to the 43rd N I, dated 20th Aug 1874.

43rd N I—Lieut G B Austin, 109th Regt, offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, 42nd N I, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Reid, offg as Wing Officer, dated 20th Aug 1874.

45th N I—Lieut H N M'Rae, 1st Batn 8th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, during the absence of Lieut Pollard, on furlough, dated 15th Aug 1874.

1st Goorkha Regt—Surgn Maj C F Oldham to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn Maj Carter, on furlough, dated 27th July 1874.

Fort Abazaie—Lieut Col J T Watson, S C, to be Comdt, dated 19th Aug 1874

Judge Advocate Genl's Dept—Capt M Clement, 3rd Squadn Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate of the Lahore Division, during the absence of Col Young, on furlough, dated 19th Aug 1874.

51st Light Infantry—Lieut Col S A Madden, having completed the qualifying period of service with the rank of Lieut Col, to be Col by Brevet, with effect from the 24th July 1874, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—C I A T Cadell to rank as Col from the 18th Feby 1866.

1st Batn 2nd Regt—Capt H Flood to be Maj from the 21st July 1874.

Lieut H M Matthews to be Capt from the 8th July 1874.

2nd Batn 19th Regt—Lieut C C B Tribe to be Capt from the 19th Nov 1870

2nd Batn 22nd Regt—Capt C F Gleig to rank as Capt from the 8th June 1872.

108th Regt—Lieut P Justice to be Capt from the 8th June 1872.

4th Batn Rifle Bgde—Capt R Egerton to rank as Capt from the 24th Oct 1869.

Capt G A Hillyard to rank as Capt from the 16th June 1871.

Medical Dept, British Service—Surgn B J Jazdowski, M B, 13th Hussars, to be Surgn Maj from the 1st Oct 1872.

Surgn E Nicholson to be Surgn Maj from the 31st March 1874.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawul Pindee Division order, dated the 28th April 1874, appointing Maj A Seagrim, offg Asst Adjt Genl, Rawulpindee Division, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate, Rawulpindee Division, and Peshawur District, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st May 1874, vice Lieut Col N E Boileau, Depy Judge Advocate, proceeding on leave preparatory to furlough.

Presidency District order, dated the 26th May 1874, directing 1st Class Asst Apothecary J Forsyth to officiate as Garrison Apothecary, Fort William, from the 1st Jany 1874.

Dated the 17th Aug 1874, appointing Capt A J C Birch, Bgde Maj, to officiate as Garrison QrMr in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Col G T Jones, offg Garrison Qr Mr and offg Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, proceeding with the Bgdr Genl on inspection duty in the latter capacity.

Dated the 18th Aug 1874, transferring at his own request, Col G Faithful, Bl S, C from Barrackpore to Fort William, for general duty.

Rawul Pindee Brigade order, dated the 23rd April 1874, directing Col J B Thelwall, C B, Comdt 21st N I, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure on leave, preparatory to furlough, of Bgdr Genl Sir C H Brownlow, K C B.

Umritsur Station order, dated the 7th Aug 1874, appointing Surgn Maj W B Ramsbotham, M D, offg Civil Surgn, Umritsur, to the medical charge of the detachment 17th N I at Umritsur, from the 3rd instant, as a temporary measure.

Debroogurh Station order, dated the 1st Aug 1874, appointing Lieut R K Ridgeway, Adjt 44th N I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt E P Ommanney, resigned.

Dum Dum Station order, dated the 11th July 1874, appointing Lieut and Adjt T H Forsyth, 62nd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut C W J Hingston, appointed 2nd Wing Subn to the 10th N I on probation.

51st Foot—Regimental order, dated the 17th Aug 1874 appointing Lieut and Local Capt C Collins to act as Instructor of Musketry from the above date, vice Lieut T J Seppings, proceeded on privilege leave.

59th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 17th Aug 1874 appointing Capt P H Holliott, a member of the Committee of Paymastership, confirmed in G O C C dated 9th March 1874, page 93, vice Capt J T Rudd, retired from the service.

65th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 25th July 1874, appointing Sub-Lieut C J Dendys to be Interpreter, vice Lieut H S Wheatley, appointed to the 11th N I as a probationer for the SC.

109th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 12th Aug 1874, appointing Capt C H P Ducat to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieut G B Austin, appointed probationer to the S C.

Dated the 14th Aug 1874, appointing Lieut and Local Capt G Simpson to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the 13th idem, vice Local Capt and Adjt, W H Webb, proceeded on leave to Europe.

17th N I—Regimental order, dated the 11th Aug 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Col F G Stainforth, 2nd in Comd, on leave preparatory to furlough:—

Capt H I Wheler, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd,

Capt T Dawes, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

21st N I—Regimental order, dated the 23rd April 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on Col J B Thelwall, C B, Comd, succeeding to the command of the Rawulpindee Brigade:—

Lieut Col J Hudson, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt J G T Carruthers, Adjt, (this day rejoined from furlough) to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

42nd N I—Regimental order, dated the 8th July 1874, appointing Capt W E Rutherfurd, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lieut H FitzG Stevens, officating as Qr Mr.

## TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.
42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLEMMING—August 31st, at Khangaum, the wife of C. Flemming, Esq., of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMITAGE—August 27th, at Palaveram, the wife of Sergeant J Armitage, R E, of a son.
DaCOSTA—August 28th, at Vale Cottage, West Hill, Calicut, the wife of Mr Henry A DeCosta, of a son.
DUTHOIT—August 29th, at Mirzapur, the wife of W. Duthoit, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
TWEEDIE—August 29th, at Seetapore, the wife of Captain M Tweedie, B. S. C., of a son.
WAKEFIELD—August 24th, at Sirsa, Punjab, the wife of Mr G E Wakefield, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FLYTER—August 26th, at Arrah, Shahabad, Jessie Gertrude, the infant daughter of James Arthur Flyter, Esq., Opium Department, aged 1 year and 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

BANKRUPT already in reputation, the Government of Gunnesh Khind now threatens to declare itself bankrupt also in purse. We do not, for our own part, consider the threat a very terrible one; for it would be a blessing rather than a calamity to Bombay if the system of administration for which this Presidency has become notorious were to break down altogether and once for all, and were so to provide an opening for the establishment in its place of some mode of rule not inconsistent with the observance of maxims of economy and good faith. The Government of India, as our readers are aware, has lately suggested to Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues, in answer to their incessant complaints of not getting money enough to spend, that perhaps they might try to make both ends meet by reducing expenditure instead of levying a provincial income-tax and looting the treasury of the Municipality of Bombay. But, instead of accepting this good advice in the spirit in which it was offered, His Excellency the Governor in Council exclaims, in a fit of fractiousness, like the spoilt child that he is, that, if his allowance is not increased, his Government will no longer attempt to keep up appearances, but will simply go through the Bankruptcy Court. It is, for his own sake, a pity Sir Philip should have been so rash; for the confession he has made of his own inability to live on the means placed at his disposal for carrying on the administration of this Presidency only reveals his own incompetence. He is the first Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in India, who, since Lord Mayo created the new model of Provincial Government in December 1870, has been driven to the extremity of admitting that he cannot get on without an increase of the imperial grant. And, instead of being ashamed of his failure, he seems to be quite proud of it; for his friends plead in his justification that he has done all that man can do, and that the blame of his want of success lies with the Government of India, which would not succour him in his need as it was bound to do. Now, the framer of this plea betrays a complete misapprehension of the very meaning of that policy of Provincial finance which Lord Mayo introduced.

It is directly contrary to the fact to assert that the Supreme Government held out the hope of a speedy increase of the grant at the time the Decentralization policy was adopted. In his speech on the Budget, delivered in the Legislative Council on the 18th of March, 1871, Lord Mayo expresses himself with the utmost distinctness on this point. "It is impossible," he said, "to prophesy or say "at present what can be done in the far "future; *but I should be misleading the "local Governments if I were not to say that it is "our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an "amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a "number of years.* I think it is desirable that "this should be perfectly understood, because "one of our objects is the attainment of as "great an amount of financial certainty as "possible." It is clear, therefore, that a provincial Governor who thinks himself aggrieved because three years have passed without bringing an increase of the annual grant cannot have read Lord Mayo's speech, or he would have known that he had no warrant for expecting any increase. Again, Sir John Strachey has explained very precisely that the very principle of the scheme of Provincial finance is opposed to the steady growth of the Imperial grant. "For many years," writes Sir John, "before Lord Mayo became Viceroy, the ordi-"nary financial condition of India had been "one of chronic deficit, and one of the main "causes of this state of affairs was the impossi-"bility of resisting the constantly increasing "demands of the local Governments for the "means of providing every kind of improve-"ment in the administration of their respec-"tive provinces. *Their demands were practi-"cally unlimited, because there was almost no "limit to their legitimate wants.* The local "Governments had no means of knowing the "measure by which their annual demands upon "the Government of India ought to be re-"gulated. They had a purse to draw upon of "unlimited, because unknown, depth. . . . "The Government of India had totally failed "to check the constant demands for increased "expenditure. There was only one remedy; to "prevent the demands being made; and this "could only be done by imposing on the local "Governments a real and effectual responsibility "for maintaining equilibrium in their local "finances. There could be no standard of "economy until apparent requirements were "made absolutely dependent upon known avail-"able means." In this definition of the Decentralization policy we have a frank admission that even the "legitimate" wants of Provincial Governments cannot all be gratified. The object of giving the Provinces fixed assignments was to transfer to the local Governments the responsibility of determining which of these wants could be disregarded for a time. It was hoped that, when they were forced to realize the limited extent of their means, they would limit their expenditure also—that, in the words of a homely adage, they would cut their coat according to the cloth. So far as most of the Governments are concerned, this hope has not been disappointed; but the Government of Bombay seems to have been unable to give up its old bad habit of "scrambling" for a larger share than it is entitled to of the public revenues; and it has never loyally endeavoured to reduce its expenditure within its income. There can be no doubt that Sir Henry Maine had the Government of Bombay in his thoughts, when he spoke of the possibility that "a "local Government might become entire-"ly callous to the rebukes of the Govern-"ment of India, through discovering, which "any local Government may at any time dis-"cover, that these rebukes lead to no ulterior "consequences;" and the example set by Sir Bartle Frere of defying control in the expenditure of public money seems to have so demoralized the administration that his successors cannot govern without receiving frequent and illegitimate grants-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury.

But, it will be said, the Government of Bombay has during the last three years effected very great retrenchments. We are assured that it has saved half a million in the annual charge of the Public Works Department alone since 1869-70! But, if this be the case, what can have become of the savings? The net assignment to Bombay in 1870-71 under the eight heads of administration which were in the next year made over to the local Government was 946,000*l.*; that for 1871-72 was reduced to 880,075*l.*, so that the balance of 65,965*l.* was the whole amount of the reduction of expenditure required, and of this amount the local Government still draws 10,000*l.* a year from the Imperial Treasury through the agency of the Bombay Corporation. If, therefore, the Public Works Department now costs fifty lacs less than it did in 1870, we should think that the deficiency of 5¼ lacs in the Imperial assignment might be made good, the constantly increasing demands of a progressive administration provided for, and a handsome surplus left to be employed in the remission of taxation. But, to our astonishment, we learn that the Government of Bombay is starving for want of money, and that it really cannot go on unless it is allowed either to levy fresh provincial taxes or to dip its hand again into the imperial purse. What perplexes us the more is that such a confession should be made by a Government which has for many years supplemented its other financial resources with an income derived from local cesses and duties which are steadily growing in productiveness from year to year. Few persons are aware of the enormous disproportion between the amounts paid in taxation other than imperial by the inhabitants of this Presidency and those of more favoured provinces. In his last Administration Report (for 1872-73) Sir George Campbell draws the following instructive comparison:—

| | Total population outside the Presidency towns and Kurrachee, and exclusive of feudatory states. | Exclusive of Presidency Towns and Kurrachee. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total income from provincial, local and municipal taxation. | Incidence of total provincial, local and municipal taxation per head of the population. | or in English money. |
| | Sou's. | Rs | Rs. a. p. | |
| Bengal | 64,000,000 | 30,12,369 | 0 0 9 | 1¼*d.* |
| Madras | 31,000,000 | 69,03,614 | 0 3 6½ | 5½*d.* |
| Bombay | 13,250,000 | 41,17,129 | 0 4 10 | 7¼*d.* |
| North Western Provinces | 31,500,000 | 85,93,555 | 0 4 4½ | 6½*d.* |
| Punjab | 19,500,000 | 69,29,473 | 0 5 6 | 8¼*d.* |
| Oudh | 11,500,000 | 13,51,032 | 0 1 10½ | 2¾*d.* |
| Central Provinces | 8,250,000 | 14,77,023 | 0 2 9 | 4⅛*d.* |
| Bengal (as it may perhaps be two years hence, when the road cess comes regularly from nineteen districts.) | 64,000,000 | 42,00,000 | 0 1 0½ | 1½*d.* |

Lighter in Bengal than elsewhere.

"It will be seen that in Bengal the pressure of provincial, local, and municipal taxation on the people is very much lighter than in any other province of India. An average subject of the Queen in Bengal has to pay in shape of provincial, local, and municipal taxes 1¼ of a penny per annum; he has to pay two and a half times as much in Oudh; nearly four times as much in the Central Provinces; almost five times as much in Madras; nearly six times as much in the North-West Provinces; more than six times as much in Bombay; and more than seven times as much in the Punjab."

Sir George Campbell's figures are no doubt correct enough for Bengal, and perhaps for Bombay up to 1873. But the incidence of provincial and local taxation in this Presidency is now much heavier. We learn from the Bombay Administration Report for 1873-74 that after deducting 26 lacs on account of receipts for special purposes, and excluding "the sums raised "in the city of Bombay" (and of course a lac of this amount should be added to the total, so long as the Government withholds the Police grant), "the entire local taxation, in addition to the "Imperial demands, amounts to Rs. 64,37,184, "or an average yearly incidence per head of the "population of six and a half annas." Bombay is locally, therefore, beyond dispute, by far the most heavily taxed province in India, and this taxation has been going on for certainly the last ten years, and is regularly applied, in relief of the Provincial revenues, towards constructing public works and furthering education. "From "funds derived from this source, the following "works of public usefulness have been construct-"ed in 1873-74: 312 wells and 41 tanks, 98 "dharmsalas, 7 dispensaries, 15 school-houses, "100 bridges, 38 cattle pounds, 20 ferry-boats, "and 13 travellers' bungalows. Large sums have, "at the same time, been spent in constructing "new, and in improving and repairing existing, "of roads and bridges, and in planting and "watering road-side trees." How then can Gunnesh Khind, in the face of these figures showing how the Bombay Presidency is completely covered with a vast network of local and municipal taxation, and knowing, as it must know, that in addition the Imperial grant to Bombay is only 20 lacs, or one-fifth, less than that made to Bengal which has more than four times the population of this Presidency, how can it have the impudence to assert that the Government of Bombay is starved, or that its mismanagement of the finances is due to any other cause than either its absolute incapacity to rule or its selfish indifference to the interests of the taxpayers and the responsibilities of the Government of India? Sir George Campbell reduced his expenditure within his income without even making a wry face about it; but then Sir George Campbell was a man, not a dummy.

## NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE *Spectator* makes a slip in supposing that there is any novelty in the rule, the soundness of which it admits, that an Indian Governor should use military force to repress the first beginnings of disorder. As we showed the other day the Criminal Procedure Code which is only an expression in this respect of the old law, clearly contemplates the employment of troops as soon as the Magistrate has satisfied himself that the rioters are in earnest. The Government of Bombay now pretends it is unable to distinguish between calling out the troops so as to have them in readiness, and shooting down rioters by hundreds without warning; yet one might imagine that "any fool of a magistrate," to use the *Spectator's* choice expression, would understand the difference. Indeed, the Government itself last February did not carry out consistently what it has since been pleased to call its policy. It seems to have been conveniently forgotten by Sir Philip Wodehouse and his friends that His Excellency, shamed out of his apathy by the riot of Sunday, the 15th of February, *did* call out the troops of the garrison and order them to accompany a Mussulman funeral to the Sonapore burial-ground on Monday, the 16th. It will not, we presume, be contended that, if a riot had broken out on the Monday, these troops had orders to retire till the police were overpowered; and we should, therefore, like to know how the calling out of the military on the 16th can be reconciled with the theory that the troops ought not to be used till the police "in a body" have failed to keep order. There is a distinct *suggestio falsi* in the statement made by the local Government in its despatch of the 8th of May, that the Government only determined, "when the Mohurrum processions were prohibited," to fill the city with troops, "not expecting to use them for putting down the riot, but to convince the disaffected that any attempt at disturbance must be perfectly hopeless." The military were called out on the 16th, the day before the Mohurrum processions were prohibited, and Sir Philip Wodehouse's "great constitutional principle" has only been brought forward since to persuade the Secretary of State that, in not calling them out on the 14th, His Excellency was prompted by policy rather than by a weakness of judgment which has justly earned him the contempt and ridicule of the civilized world.

## ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

IT is not easy to get anything new to write about this mail, a general lull in all transactions having set in simultaneously with the occurrence of the Feast of S. Tetrao Scotticus—in other words, the red-legged grouse. Many leading operators are out of town, and there is nothing doing. I will therefore say a little on a side subject, to which I have more than once alluded in previous letters, namely, the mode in which foreign loans are now issued here, and the way in which investors are woodwinked. An incident has just come to light which gives this matter point and application. I refer to the attempts made to launch a loan for the Republic of Uruguay. This little State, containing a population about equal to that of the county of Essex, that is, 450,000 souls in all, owes England one loan of £3,500,000, and wants to borrow very nearly six millions more. Now since her financial position has for some time been doubtful, as her revenues do not increase, and nearly every Budget shows a deficit; as, moreover, so many little Central and South American States have become defaulters within the last three years, there would under ordinary circumstances have been some difficulty in managing this. The annual deficits in Uruguayan finance were met by local borrowing at rates varying from 9 to 15 per cent., and it was avowedly to consolidate this floating debt, and carry it on at a lower rate of interest, that the big loan was projected. In other words, the liability was to be transferred from the shoulders of local capitalists to English ones—a process perfectly familiar and sometimes legitimate enough. But it did not look well in the present case, and when the scheme got wind some journals here were independent enough to point out the danger of lending more to a country which was steadily running into debt, which was hardly ever out of war, and was at the mercy of constant revolutions, and which had so many examples of repudiation in other Spanish American States to tempt it to dishonest courses. The loan was, however, determined upon; in fact it was urgently wanted, and accordingly Commissioners came over to London and applied to Thomson, Bonar and Co., a most respectable house here, who had brought out the previous loan, to negotiate this one. They sent over proposals for the purpose, which have been rejected, but the Uruguayan Congress made all the documents public in a Montevideo Government journal, and they have thus come back to us here, somewhat awkwardly for the firm whose name they bore. The gist of the unpleasant disclosures is contained in the following article in the loan scheme:—"Messrs. Thomson, Bonar and Co. undertake to use all the efforts which in their opinion, and in that of the representatives of the Oriental Government, may be conducive to enhance the quotation of the loan of 1871 upon this market up to the price which will facilitate the issue and subscription of the new loan." In communicating this and the other portions to the House of Representatives at Montevideo, the President and his Minister of Finance pointed out that the notes bore a private character, and that, in case of the contracts being accepted, "it would not be convenient they should be known antecedently in the market in which the loan is to be issued." In other words, the disclosure would spoil their game by opening the eyes of Englishmen to the way in which loans are manipulated. For, what does this article mean? It means that to issue the new loan at the requisite price it was necessary to buy up much of the old loan in the market, and thus give it a fictitious value; the cost of the operation—that is, the buying up the bonds at a high price, and then selling them at a lower, after the end had been gained—being allowed for in a special commission to be paid for out of the proceeds of the loan. If this is not deception and financial jobbery the words have no meaning. The worst of it is that there is nothing new in all this beyond the simple fact that never before was the exact nature of the trick so clearly put down in black and white, and so formulated as a matter of course. The way in which it would work is this. The present Uruguayan loan is quoted about 65, having fallen 10 per cent. since the discussion first commenced. The proposed loan of nearly six millions would of course have to be issued at as high a point as possible in order to yield more to the Government. So long, however, as people could buy old Uruguay bonds at 65 they would never think of subscribing more for new ones; and the issue price of 65 would produce only about £3,500,000 nett to the Government—which is less than they want. Accordingly the contractors would, by the article I have quoted, go into the market, buy up the old bonds right and left until they had reached 76 or thereabouts; then they would bring out the new loan at 75, tempting subscribers by its relative cheapness, and, after it had been thus subscribed, would sell the previously bought bonds, debiting the Government with any loss that might occur. The holders of the new bonds would then in time see the value of their securities sink and would find when too late that they had paid at least 10 per cent. higher than they need have done, had they waited a little longer, and had the market been left to find its own level. It is a somewhat painful comment upon our morality that this sort of thing should be done by every big house in London, except perhaps the Rothschilds, and that it should be thought quite in the way of business. It is not less pitiable that some of our journalistic censors, who are so alert at hounding down very small fry indeed, such as American mining adventurers, should allow cases that involve millions of English money and the fortunes of thousands of investors to pass without notice and reproof, if the offenders are City capitalists.

A rather large failure is announced from Manchester—that of Henry Grendon Tippet, of Mansfield Chambers, St. Ann's Square, trading as Tippet & Co., and also of Bombay trading as Grendon Tippet & Co., merchant and commission agent. The total liabilities amount to £200,000, but the greater portion of this is on bills receivable and to secured creditors, and it is expected that not more than £8,000 will rank against the estate. The cause of the suspension is said to be the fall in the value of cotton. Assets as yet unknown. I fancy there are many such houses in a tottering state, and only kept afloat by cheap money and facile discounters. The total value of our exports to India has increased from £4,551,022 in the three months ending 30th June 1873 to £6,196,484, in the corresponding quarter of 1874. How much of this difference—equal to 35 per cent.—represents steady profitable business, and what proportion of it ruinous loss?

With respect to the American cotton crop, which is still the determining influence in our markets, I take the following summary just to hand from the New York *Financial Chronicle* of the 1st instant:—

In some respects our telegrams to-night are decidedly more favourable, but in others the opposite is true. The favourable fact is the cessation of the rains in Texas, and also to a very considerable extent throughout the Gulf States; the unsatisfactory features are, that along the Atlantic there are points where they are still having too much wet weather, while in the district tributary to Memphis the drought is thought to be doing much harm. Our Galveston correspondent telegraphs that he is glad to announce a change of weather. There has been no rain all the week. Rumours of the appearance of the caterpillars, and of injury done by them are in circulation, but he deems them of very little importance unless there is a return of the rainy weather. If dry weather continues the crop will be large. Considerable preparations are being made to attack worms, should they appear again. Planters are much elated at the prospect. At New Orleans the weather has been warm and dry all the week; there has been no rain all the week at Memphis, but the days have been warm and the nights cold. Our correspondent says that he believes much damage is being done by the drought; forms are shedding seriously, and rust is developing badly in many places; the exports therefore from both corn and cotton crops are less favourable. They have had two showers at Nashville, the rainfall reaching for the week seven-hundredths of an inch, and for the month of July two inches and sixty-five-hundredths. At Montgomery it has been warm and dry every day. Our correspondent hears rumours of caterpillars, but thinks them of very little importance. The crop is now developing promisingly. The month's rainfall has been three inches and [illegible]-hundredths of an inch. It has also been [illegible] at Selma this week. Caterpillar rumours [illegible] here also, but our correspondent adds [illegible] of little importance. There has been no rain at Mobile, but the weather has been warm. The accounts about the crop are quite conflicting, but less favourable. Our correspondent thinks that caterpillars have actually appeared, though he states that the damage done is, as yet limited, but the planters are very apprehensive at Atlanta. One day of the week it rained constantly, and two other days have been showery, the rainfall reaching two inches and forty-hundredths of an inch. It has rained on two days at Macon, and the rest of the week has been cloudy. Our correspondent thinks we are having rather too much rain in that vicinity, the week's rainfall has been one inch and fifty-two-hundredths of an inch. At Columbus it has rained on two days in the earlier part of the week, the latter part of the week has been clear and pleasant, and the rainfall this week has reached one inch and five-hundredths of an inch. It has rained on four days at Savannah, two of which were showery and two hard local storms, the rainfall reaching one and nine-hundredths of an inch. The rainfall for the month of July has been nine inches and twenty-nine-hundredths. From Charleston we learn that they have had five rainy days, with a rainfall of three inches and forty-hundredths. At Augusta it has rained on two days, the rainfall reaching seventy-seven and 9-10ths inches. The days have been warm, but the nights have been cold. The thermometer has averaged at Atlanta 70, Macon 79, Mobile 84, Columbus 82, Memphis 83, Nashville 83, Savannah 78, Montgomery 86, Galveston 84, Selina 81, New Orleans 84, Charleston 78, and Augusta 73.

The result of these conflicting accounts is greater firmness in the Liverpool market, where the sales this week have been larger than for some time past at a decided advance in price, and the arrivals having been small the stock is considerably reduced. I cannot, however, bring myself to believe in a permanent rise in prices. Rather I feel convinced the autumn will see them lower. We must, I fancy, expect full receipts later on, from an American crop of 4,000,000 bales, and in all probability we shall have reduced instead of expanded consumption. Unless the foreign markets for our clothes improve it is impossible we can go on manufacturing and shipping as we have lately been doing. A change for the worse in one important particular has occurred since my letter of a fortnight back. The weather has broken, and it is now pretty certain that our harvest far from being over an average will hardly reach an average, so that the home market will not secure that improvement which had been confidently looked for Again, although trade may be said to be slowly reviving, the change is so slight as yet that we can build nothing upon it. The one essential point necessary for a revival, on which I have constantly harped, the fall in values and wages, has not yet gone far enough. We have not "touched bottom," as the phrase is, and our working men are almost as unmanageable and stupidly blind to their true interests as ever.

At the last meeting of the Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to reply to a letter from Sir Louis Malet, accompanying a despatch from the Government of India, which was a reply to the memorial of the Chamber on behalf of the entire abolition of the duty on cotton yarns and goods. The committee sent yesterday the following rejoinder to Sir Louis Malet:—

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, August 13th, 1874.

Sir,—I am instructed by the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 14th instant enclosing copy of the despatch of the Government of India, No. 19, dated Calcutta, 15th May, 1874. This despatch is stated by you to be in answer to the reference made to the Government of India respecting the memorial of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the import duties levied in India on cotton goods and yarns, dated the 29th January, 1874.

The directors desire to remark that they do not find therein any allusion whatever to the object and the prayer of the memorial, namely, that early consideration might be given to the subject of the duties, with a view to their entire abolition.

The reply of the Government of India dwells exclusively on the fact incidentally mentioned in the memorial of the Chamber that the tariff rates on which duties were charged were in many cases higher than the prices at which the goods were actually being sold. That the tariff in this respect requires immediate revision will be seen by a glance at the comparative table at foot, embracing a few staples of the largest consumption; but the directors would again respectfully urge the total and immediate repeal of the duties for the reasons given in their memorial. The statements therein made as to the baneful operations of those duties on commerce, and on the best interests of her Majesty's subjects both in India and in England, are abundantly confirmed by the latest advices from Bombay, which show that under the protection extended the levying of duties on imports to the spinning and weaving of cotton yarns and goods in India, a large number of new mills are now being projected; and the revenue from import duties will be consequently diminished. The impost is, therefore, defeating its own object, as well as inflicting an injustice on the consumer and importer.

You will thus see that the subject is one deserving of the very earliest consideration of Government, to whom the directors would again most earnestly commend it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) RD. JOHNSON, President.

To Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., &c., Permanent Secretary, India Office, St. James's Park, London.

Statements showing the tariff rates on which duty is now levied in India as compared with latest selling prices of common shirtings and madapollams, these being articles of very large consumption:—

| | Latest selling prices. | | Duty charged on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | r. a. | | r. a. |
| 39in. grey shirtings, 6lb. | 3 13 | ...... | 4 2 |
| „ „ 7lb. | 4 3 | ...... | 4 13 |
| „ „ 8½lb. | 5 3 | ...... | 5 10½ |
| 32in. madapollams, 3lb. | 1 14 | ...... | 2 1 |

This subject of new cotton mills in India is beginning to excite a strong feeling here, and, unless the markets improve, the pressure brought to bear on the Council of India will soon be powerful.

## AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The High Court has been very careful in framing its rules up to a certain point, but has not gone quite far enough.

Within a certain number of days the defendant must enter an appearance, within another given number he must file his written statement, and the case may then be tried. But there is no rule prescribing any number of years after the trial within which the judgment of the Court must be delivered.

A PLAINTIFF IN A SUIT.

## THE KIRKEE RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will give publication to the following, which will, I trust, be edifying to your sporting readers, as showing *how* a *discriminating* committee of a race meeting in India decide important matters placed before them. At the recent Kirkee Gymkhana Races the rider of Shamrock, Aga Nasser Sha, claimed a cross against the rider of Kooshee, Captain Waring. The following evidence has been produced on the subject. Appended, too, is the decision of the committee anent which I would ask your impartial opinion. I may add that the committee took ten days to come to a decision on the subject.

(Aga Nasser Sha's Statement.)

"In running off the dead heat between Mr. Henn's Shamrock and Colonel Deane's Kooshee, on the 21st instant, Captain Waring, the rider of the latter horse, had the inside place, and kept it until turning the bottom of the course, when he swerved into the centre of the course. I then took the inside place from behind. We kept in this position until we came into the straight. Captain Waring then crossed me from the outside, and took the inside place. He was so close in crossing that his horse's quarter almost brushed my horse. I was obliged to pull up my horse to prevent a collision. After the race I claimed a cross to one of the committee, Colonel Hughes, in Captain Waring's hearing. He (Captain Waring) said, referring to his taking the inside place at the corner, 'I saw what you were up to, and I did it on purpose.'"

"Sir,—At the request of the rider of Shamrock, Aga Nasser Sha, I have the honour to beg that the starter, Mr. Collins, may be asked to state what he knows with reference to the alleged cross of Shamrock by Kooshee.—T. RICE HENN."

(Mr. Collins' Statement.)

"Mr. Collins to Howard Melliss, Esq., Hony. Secy., Kirkee Gymkhana Races.

"21, Neutral Lines 24th August 1874.

"My dear Mr. Melliss,—I much regret that the harmony of the very pleasant day's amusement at Kirkee last Friday should have been disturbed in any way, and more so that my name should have been brought forward in connection with any unpleasantness. As you have, however, requested me to state what I know in connection with the deciding heat between Shamrock and Kooshee, I must only do so. Before turning the lower corner of the course into the straight, Kooshee on the inner side was leading; and I could just see Shamrock's nose behind Kooshee's quarters. On coming into the straight run home Kooshee swerved out to nearly the middle of the course when Shamrock took possession of the inside place, vacated by Kooshee, from behind, and kept it until Kooshee ran across his path, and again took possession of the inside, when I saw Shamrock's nose up over the quarters of Kooshee as if he had been suddenly plucked in the mouth, or from a fear of getting his nose knocked by the other horse's quarter. The accompanying diagram will better explain what I have stated. I feel sure that Captain Waring, the rider of Kooshee, will, if asked, give you similar statements to the above as he admitted them to me when talking upon the subject after congratulating him on winning; and, by the way, a third person was present at the conversation with whom I [illegible] ed. I must say I like to see the [illegible] of a race meeting going into dif[illegible] regret that anything should have [illegible] such a distribution.—Very faithf[illegible] COLLINS.

"P. S.—I may add that I was not pecuniarily interested in any way in the Kirkee Races.—F. F. C."

(Statement of Mr. Baker.)

"On the 21st August I was at the races, Kirkee, [illegible] saw the dead heat run off. When coming up near the ropes into the straight I saw the chestnut cross the bay so close as to nearly drive him off the course.—S. H. BAKER. 25th August 1874."

(Statement of Sergeant McKenzie, R. A.)

"On the 21st inst. I was a spectator of the Kirkee Races. The last race that was run I was on my horse about 100 yards from the inside of the course. At the last corner before the straight run in I saw two horses coming round the corner, one was a bay and the colour of his rider was green, the other was a chestnut, and I cannot be certain of the colour of his rider, but that I know that he had a stripe across the body. The rider of the bay horse was on the inside of the course, and the rider of the chestnut on the outside. Just coming into the straight the rider of the chestnut horse crossed over and took the inside place. He crossed so near that if the rider of the bay horse had not pulled up there would certainly have been a collision between the two horses.—W. MCKENZIE, Sergeant, F. 18 R.A."

(Statement of T. Rice Henn, Esq., R. E.)

"When coming to the weighing tent after the dead heat between Kooshee and Shamrock had been run off the rider of the latter claimed a cross. Captain Waring denied that what he had done was a cross, and said to Aga Nasser Sha 'I saw what you were up to, and I did it on *purpose*.'—T RICE HENN, Lieut., R. E."

(Statement of Lieut. Pitt, R. E.)

"I was on the Stewards' Stand on the Kirkee Racecourse when the deciding heat between Kooshee and Shamrock was run off. As the horses were coming round the corner, leading to the straight run in, I saw Captain Waring, who had been on the inside, and was leading by about a length, swerve out about a third of the way across the course. Both horses were then coming nearly straight towards me. When Captain Waring's horse left the inside of the course, I saw Nasser Sha take the inside, and, as it appeared to me, come up between Kooshee and the side of the course. I then saw Captain Waring return to the side of the course, crossing in front of Nasser Sha, and hiding him from my sight. Not being able to see by how much Kooshee was leading, I expected to see Shamrock forced off the course. I have no interest whatever in the result of the race.—WM. PITT, Lieut, R. E. August 26th, 1874."

(Letter from Capt. Desborough, R. A., to Lieut. T. Rice Henn, R. E.)

My dear Henn,—I heard Captain Waring and Mr. Collins talking immediately after the race, in which a cross was claimed by Nasser Sha, in the refreshment tent. The former said that he was "one length" in front of your horse when he crossed; upon which Mr. Collins said, that by the laws of racing that was a cross, and he ought to have been more than one length ahead. I cannot remember whether he (Mr. C.) mentioned two or three lengths, and the distances that Captain W. ought to have been ahead to make it permissible to cross. I understood Captain Waring to mean that he was neither more nor less than one length ahead of Shamrock. I saw Nasser Sha try to take the inside coming round the corner into the straight, and also Captain Waring, who was well away from the corner, or turning go in front; but I was so far ahead that I could not form an idea of the distance that divided them.—S. H. DESBOROUGH. 27th Aug. 1874.

(Captain Waring's Statement.)

"I started on the inside of the course, and [illegible] the whole way, the other horse never once closing with me. At the sharp run in, my horse lay a little out, to the best of my belief not more than a couple of feet, and I immediately pulled in again at the time the other horse was well behind, though I am not prepared to state the exact distance. As I pulled my horse in, I heard the gentleman riding Shamrock shout out, 'A cross, Captain Waring; by G—— a cross,' from which I infer he was attempting to take the inside place. There never was room for another horse inside of mine, even for a second of time; and I am of opinion, if a rider tries to take a place where he has no room, it is his own fault, and the other rider is not bound to give way to him. If I allowed room for Shamrock to come up inside of me, I must have pulled my horse very much further out than he was at any time.

"I believe I am right in saying that, to constitute a cross, it is necessary that the horse crossed should be to a certain extent interfered with, and his chance of winning thereby reduced. I now most positively state, to the best of my judgment and belief, Shamrock was not impeded for one stride, and further, that he was beaten before he arrived at that point, and therefore his chance was not affected by the so-called cross. Should the opinion of an eye-witness be deemed necessary, I should call upon Mr. Charles Spencer, who was standing on a carriage quite close to the spot. In concluding, I would wish to state the following, to show the spirit in which the race was run by me, and which I believe was in accordance with the wishes of Kooshee's owner.

In the original race which ended in a dead heat about 20 yards from the winning post, the rider of Shamrock struck me a sharp blow across the arm with his whip, for which I believe I might have claimed a jostle, but did not do so, as I was convinced it was not intended, and it did not affect the result of the race. Had I supposed that in the subsequent race frivolous objections would have been raised I would most certainly have claimed the jostle, and I think it would have obviated the necessity of running over again, but in a Gymkhana race among gentlemen I did not think such an objection would have been seemly.—H. WARING. Poona, August 24, 1874."

(Mr. C. F. H. Spencer's Statement.)

"To the Secretary, Kirkee Gymkhana Races.

"Poona, August 29, 1874.

"Dear Sir,—Having been requested by Captain Waring to say what I saw of the race between Shamrock and Kooshee, at Kirkee on the 21st, I beg to state as follows:—I was on the box of a carriage, on the Grand Stand side of the course, and within forty yards of the turn into the straight run in I saw the horses come round the corner; Captain Waring was on the inside, *i. e.*, the side furthest from me. Captain Waring was leading at the turn and close to the edge of the course. At the entrance to the straight run in, I saw Captain Waring's horse swerve out slightly, in my opinion certainly not a yard from the edge of the course; he was immediately pulled back again by his rider. There was no cross whatever at that time. It is my decided opinion that Nasser Sha was trying to hustle Captain Waring the whole way round the turn. Nasser Sha's horse was in no way interfered with by the other horse swerving.—I remain, &c., CHAS. F. H. SPENCER, 48th Regiment."

"Decision of the Committee Kirkee G. K. Races, in the case of a cross claimed by Aga Nasser Sha against Captain Waring in running off the dead heat between Shamrock and Kooshee for the Galloway Stakes.

"*Present*—Mr. Havelock, C. S.; Colonel Holland; Lieutenant Colonel Hughes; Captain Marshall; and Lieutenant Plunkett.

"Upon a careful consideration of the conflicting evidence produced, it appears that whereas Kooshee had the inside of the course and Shamrock the outside, and the latter was shut out in attempting to take advantage of a temporary opening caused by a swerve of Kooshee towards the outside, the circumstances have not established a cross on the part of the rider of Kooshee.—R. H. W. PLUNKETT, Lieutenant R. H. A., Acting Secretary, Kirkee G. K. Races. Poona, 29th August, 1874."

Such, Mr. Editor, is the decision arrived at by the committee after the foregoing evidence, in which you will see that six gentlemen have corroborated the statements of the rider of Shamrock, while not one has sided for Captain Waring, to whom, however, by a strange turn of logic, the preference has been given. I would draw special attention to two points in Captain Waring's statement,—one, where he says he might have claimed a jostle from Aga Nasser Sha, only that he was "convinced" the blow from the whip of Shamrock's rider was not intentional,—while in his own case of the cross, he was heard to say he *purposely* did so!—As to the second point, where he does not seem to be quite conversant with the rules of race riding, I would respectfully refer him to Rule 93 of the W. I. T. C. Rules, which, under the head of Foul Riding, distinctly lays down that,—"If, in running for any race, one horse shall jostle or cross another, such horse is disqualified for winning the race, *whether such jostle or cross happened by the swerving of the horse*, or by the foul and careless riding of the jockey, or otherwise. The Stewards will consider that only to be a cross, jostle, or foul riding, which shall in any way impede the progress of a competitor; but no jockey shall be justified in crossing the path of the horse behind him *unless he be at least two full lengths ahead*" (The italics are mine). I would, in conclusion, once more ask your opinion, Mr. Editor, on the above.

CHIFNEY BIT.

Poona, 1st September.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

# LLIGENCE.

R'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1st Sept., Aft.

verpool Cotton Market closed dull and drooping. Surats very dull.

e London Cotton Market has been dull.

air Dhollers, 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little inquiry.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings ...................... | 7s. |
| 8¼ lbs. do. ...................... | 8s. 6d. |
| 40's Mule Twist ...................... | 1s. 0½d. |
| 3 per cent. Consols, for account........ | 92⅞. |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ........ | 99¼. |
| Bar Silver ...................... | 58. |

The sum of £82,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Liverpool, St. Elmo, and City of Delhi.

## THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 2nd September.

The Bill to provide for the exercise in Sylhet of the powers of the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Revenue in Bengal was passed in Council to-day. The Viceroy and the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse explained that the transfer was purely an act of the Executive Government, and not of the Legislature.

The Viceroy opens the Mayo Hospital on Friday next.

## BILLS OF HEALTH IN THE RED SEA.

The following Notification was issued yesterday in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary:—

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1874.

The following letter from the British Delegate to the Egyptian Board of Health to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt, is published for general information:—

"No. 8

General Edward Stanton, C. B.,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General,
&c., &c., &c.

Her Majesty's Consulate,
Alexandria, 27th June 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a feeling of uneasiness prevails at the Egyptian Board of Health as to the present state of the Public Health in India, consequent on the effects of the famine; and I beg to state that, under these circumstances, it is most essential that every vessel arriving at Suez from India should produce the original Bill of Health issued at the first port of her departure, in order to afford the Board the whole of her sanitary history from the commencement of the voyage. It has lately been customary for vessels to deposit their original Bills of Health at Aden, and to take fresh Bills there. This system will not, however, satisfy the Egyptian Board, as such documents merely show the state of the Pubic Health at Aden, without certifying to the sanitary condition of the ports at which the vessels touched. The original Bill of Health should therefore be retained by the ship, and annotations made on it at all the ports where she touches, respecting the public health at those places; and I hope that, in the interests of British ships, and to prevent their detention in quarantine at Suez by non exhibition of the original Bill of Health, no objection will be made to the adoption of the course which I now suggest.—I have, &c., (Signed) Henry H. Calvert."

The attention of merchants and shippers in this Presidency is drawn to the urgent necessity that at present exists for the production at Suez of clean Bills of Health granted in this country, or they will be liable to at least three days' [illegible] disembarkation or disinfection and observation, without [illegible]

By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1874.

The following Notice is published for general information:—

"Notice is hereby given, that a disease resembling plague has broken out in an Arab tribe camped at Doga, four days' march from Mecca and one from Leet, and that the Egyptian Board of Health has ordered a quarantine of twenty-one days on all arrivals from Arabian Red Sea ports. Quarantine to be performed at El-Wedi. If the disease should prove to be plague, all arrivals from Arabia will be repelled."

"In conformity with the above cited Notification a quarantine of twenty-one days is ordered at Aden on all arrivals from Arabian ports of the Red Sea until further notice, to be reckoned in the usual manner.

By order of the Political Resident,
F. M. Hunter,
Assistant Political Resident, Aden.
Aden Residency, 9th August 1874."

By Order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The death-rate of Oudh during last June was 10·86 per 1,000 per annum.

The *Indian Daily News* hears that a reward of Rs. 5.0 is to be offered for the best design for a monument to the late Dr. Stoliczka.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* states that at Delhi on the 31st August, at five and twenty minutes past five in the morning, several shocks of earthquake were felt.

During the month of July 1,440 emigrants left Calcutta, of whom, 1,022 went to Mauritius, and 418 to Natal. No less than 634 of the emigrants came from Behar, and 615 from the North-Western Provinces.

The *Englishman*'s weekly writer says:—"Birmingham has been erecting a statue to Dr. Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen. If it is true that he was also the discoverer of soda water, he ought to have a statue in every station in India."

A correspondent at Baroda mentions that the Gaekwar has suddenly entered with great vehemence upon a career of improvement. Judicial, revenue, and police establishments are being reorganised, and it is only to be hoped that the Gaekwar will not lose his breath soon in this unwonted course of action.

The 5th Lancers will embark by troop-ship on the 18th November; the 49th on the 11th December; the 26th and a portion of the 87th on the 18th December; the 2nd Battalion 25th on the 25th February, the remainder of the 37th Regiment on the 3rd March, the F. and G. Batteries 18th Brigade on the 18th November.

The following reply has been returned to the petition of the Chaplains to the Secretary of State praying for the remission of the extra two years' service required of them by the Court of Directors in 1854:—"That the Memorialists may be informed that no sufficient reasons have been stated to induce the Secretary of State to alter the decision communicated in Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of December 8th, 1868."

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Johnson has been appointed officiating Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the Army with effect from the date on which his services in connection with the completion of the Pay Code may be dispensed with by Government, which will probably be about the 1st November. Major C. T. East, who has been officiating in the appointment hitherto, will be obliged to return to England with his regiment, the 41st Foot, at the end of February next.

Major William A. Wood, H. M.'s 44th Regiment, died at Watson's Hotel at 3 a. m. yesterday. He came down from Kamptee, some ten days since, on leave. He had for the last few days been ailing and gradually growing worse. Disease of the kidneys was the immediate cause of death. At 3-30 p.m. a company of H. M. 2nd Queen's paraded at Watson's Hotel and were conveyed in shigrams to the cemetery at Sewree, where the body was interred with the usual military honours.

Writing from Cashmere on the 20th August, a correspondent mentions that news has arrived there of the safe arrival at Leh of Mr. Dr. Scully; they are to halt at Leh til ments have been made for their onward to Yarkand. The new Resident to the C Court, Captain Henderson, was expec Srinuggur the end of August, but as he has been reported dangerously ill at Calcutta, his arrival will probably be delayed, and Colonel Urmston continue to officiate for him.

The Municipal Cantonment Committee of Mhow who advertised a while ago for a Municipal Engineer have, we hear, appointed to the post Mr. Charles J. O'Conner, C.E., from among about 250 candidates. Mr. O'Conner is well known among railway Engineers generally in the Presidency, more especially on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways in the construction and erection of iron bridges, and also in Melbourne where for a short time he carried on business as a Contractor and Civil Engineer under the firm of Victor and O'Conner.

The Simla paper hears that Government has sanctioned a contract, for a term of years, with Messrs. Meakin & Co., the well-known brewers of Kussowlie, for the entire supply of the malt liquor required for the use of the troops in the military hill stations of the Umballah Division. The annual requirements, it is said, exceed 3,000 hogsheads. Messrs. Meakin & Co. have, for the last three years, held large contracts for the supply of the troops; and the fact of Government now placing the *entire supply* in their hands, is the best proof of the uniform good quality of their liquor.

An extraordinary marriage is reported by the *East Sussex News* to have taken place at Jevington some weeks ago, the ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Philpott, in the presence of a large congregation. The nuptial pair both belong to the parish of Jevington; but the singular part is the fact that the bride has no arms, and the ring had to be placed on the third toe of her left foot. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she signed the register, holding the pen with her toes, in a very decent "hand." The bride has accustomed herself to use her needle, and do many other useful things with her toes.

The Viceroy, after leaving Shillong, intended to proceed to Nungpo *en route* for Gowhatty on the 26th, arriving at the latter station on the 27th. At Shillong Lord Northbrook had frequent conferences with the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, with regard to the Dufla country and the approaching cold weather expedition into the territory of the Duflas. On Sunday last the Viceroy arrived in Calcutta, and, it is said, will not leave for Darjeeling till the second week in October. Lord Northbrook, on his arrival in Calcutta, was accompanied by Mr. Lyal and the members of his staff. It is said that His Excellency looks all the better for his tour in Assam.

The retirement of Mr. G. D. Turnbull and the death of Mr. W. J. R. Carnac leave the Hon'ble F. B. Pearson at the head of the Civil List of the N. W. Provinces. Mr. Pearson will have completed 35 years' service at the end of next year, but, as a High Court Judge, escapes enforced retirement. The Hon. J. F. D. Inglis stands next to Mr. Pearson on the list, and will have to retire early in 1876 unless otherwise provided for before then. Mr. [illegible] been for upwards of 6½ years a member of the Board of Revenue, and for nerly 4 years has drawn £740 a year as extra allowances for representing the N. W. P. in the Legislative Council.

A General Court Martial assembled at Ellichpoor on the 2nd July, and Jemadar Ameer Khan, 6th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Ellichpoor, on the 5th December 1873, in direct disobedience of a regimental order, dated 5th June 1871, borrowed the sum of Rs. 75 from Privates Bussuntram and Anuntram, his inferiors in the regiment. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of four months. Lord Napier approved and confirmed the sentence.

A photographer at Shillong has been I put in possession of a fine picture of the outside crown of the Viceroy's hat. At the laying of the foundation stone of Shillong Church on the 22nd ult., the photographer, wishing to obtain a good view of the ceremony, chose the moment (appropriate enough for stillness) when the assemblage were engaged in prayer, for removing the cap from the lense of his camera. Besides many downcast eyelids, which will look novel in a photograph, the artist will have a greater pictorial curiosity, for His Excellency the Viceroy, the principal figure on the dais, happened to have his face buried inside his hat. The photographer might make a hit if he advertised copies of the "Viceregal Crown" for sale.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Ellichpoor on the 29th June, Jemadar Sheik Sillur Buksh, 6th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having borrowed Rs. 200 from Privates Bassuntram and Anuntram, his inferiors in the regiment, and, in having, when a witness before a Regimental Court of Enquiry, asserted that he had never borrowed money from Privates Bussuntram and Anuntram. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge in both instances, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The sentence, however, was not confirmed by Lord Napier, who held that the offence of borrowing from the sepoys had not been proved, and, therefore, the charge of falsehood falls to the ground. The prisoner has been released, and returns to his duty.

Another of the leading mutineers of 1857 is about to be brought to justice. He was captured at Baroda and arrived under military escort in Bombay on Monday night last. The prisoner, who is a man of some fifty years of age, has been for some years past in the Baroda State, and was employed as a wrestler by the Gaekwar. It is said that there is direct evidence against him and that he is a man of atrocious character and is known to have been the murderer of several Europeans in those dreadful days; notably of Lieutenant Fraser and Captain Douglas. He has passed under a variety of names, but was presently known as Abdool Ressoof. He is at present in close confinement at Girgaum in fetters and under the immediate *surveillance* of the police, and it is understood will be forwarded to the North-West Provinces, for trial, in the course of a day or two. The recent visit of Colonel Phayre to Poona, which caused some speculation at the time, may possibly have been connected with this arrest.

An extraordinary ebullition of Highland wrath, and an example of the inconveniently practical way Celts sometimes have of interpreting their maxim of standing "shoulder to shoulder," was witnessed at Fraserburgh a few weeks ago. A Highlander, who had in some way been disturbing the peace of the burgh, was apprehended and lodged in the Police Office, situated in the Town House; whereupon three hundred of his kinsmen collected, attacked the building, overpowered the constables, and forced their way into the interior, and, in the language of a telegram, "sacked" it. The disturbance subsided as speedily as it arose, but a renewal of it was apprehended, and a body of troops at Aberdeen were placed under orders to proceed to Fraserburgh in case their presence was required to overawe the fiery fishermen. A detachment of 50 soldiers was also sent from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh to assist the police in case of ehension of

y, of Ceylon, on ust conferred the honour of Kn gentleman of distinguished position in this country, his relatives having long been connected by faithful service with the British rule in the East; he is also remarkable as having been the first person who, being neither a Christian nor a Jew, was admitted a barrister of one of the English Inns of Court; his "call" bears date January, 1863, at Lincoln's Inn. He has laboured hard in the local Council of Ceylon, and more especially has contributed much towards the success of the experiment now at work in some of our colonies for gradually extending the rights of self-government to the native races. He has also done much towards making the literature of India known to the western world, having published several works relating to Indian and Buddhistic philosophy; and he has given to the public an English translation of an interesting Hindu drama, named *Arichandra*, which he dedicated to the Queen.

The Lahore paper, in alluding to the fact that a subscription was about to be asked in church, for the Lahore Christian girls' school, observes:—"Do people know what they are subscribing for? Is it a fact that there are only about a dozen Native Christian girls being educated at that school on charity? The education, we hear, the scholars obtain, includes music, badminton, and croquet. Some of them are, we are informed, married. Some of them are daughters of Extra Assistant Commissioners and *native padres*. Yet the school is a charity school? We do not see the necessity for bringing up poor native convert girls as *mem sahibs*. If they were trained as cooks, maids and ayahs, it would be a blessing to the European community. Nor do we see the necessity for subscribing for people, who can afford the better class of education for their children. Let them be educated to the Nth., but not at the expense of public charity. We do not object to Christian girls being well educated, on the contrary, we heartily approve of female education amongst natives when it is sound and useful; but why should poor natives be dragged up stairs, out of their sphere and above their station, and be brought up in such a way as to unfit them for their station in life and for their duties as wives in a native family? Let us be reasonable even in our sentiment."

For some reason or other *Vanity Fair* seems to have conceived an intensely bitter dislike to Lord Northbrook, and rarely lets a week pass without girding at him, and exalting by way of contrast, the merits of Sir R. Temple. The following paragraph is quite ludicrous if it is meant to be taken seriously, though it may be very good caricature:—"My letters from India, which are very trustworthy, are filled with praises of Sir R. Temple. It seems that as soon as the famine became serious, he organised a transport service of sixty thousand carts, each drawn by two bullocks. He was obliged to furnish provender for this herd of cattle, not being able to count upon so much as a blade of grass upon the parched roads; but he started them promptly, and relieved no less than two millions of the starving. He has still a large surplus of provisions to fall back on in case of emergency. And what is most interesting is that the death-rate in Bengal has been recently less than it was ever known to be: for Sir R. Temple's mode of dealing with the famine appears absolutely to have improved the health of the relieved districts. When he was reminded of the expense which he had incurred, he had the courage to answer, 'I have only to think how to save human life.' He is a man of extraordinary administrative capacity, and should be forthwith placed in the post of dreary Lord Northbrook."

It appears (says the *Economist*) that there is at present a great falling off in the number of emigrants from Great Britain, as compared with last year. We observe in the *Standard* a statement that the reduction in the number of emigrants from the Mersey in the month of July was 3,990, and the decrease for the seven months of the year up to the end of July is 49,355, which shows a very great falling off indeed. Similarly the accounts from New York refer to a great falling off in the immigration there, the amount of this falling off being so great that it is expected the number for the year 1874 will be about 100,000 only, as compared with an average of about 250,000 annually. Something has thus evidently happened to check emigration, and it is impossible not to connect the facts with statements which are repeated in many quarters as to the number of emigrants who are now returning—from the United States especially—disappointed with the reality which they find as compared with their anticipation. The effect of the last crisis in the United States has been most severe, and has aggravated the evils of a protective tariff and want of capital which have long helped to make the United States much less of a paradise to the working man relatively to his condition in older countries than was formerly the case. The rise in wages in England and on the continent during the last few years has no doubt also helped to diminish, if not altogether to remove the relative advantages which the United States possessed for rude labour, not even excepting, perhaps, the rudest kind of agricultural labour which is the sort that has hitherto had the most advantage in changing from an old to a new country. Whatever the explanation may be, the question of this re-immigration, as well as of an immigration of foreigners into this country, appears to us so interesting that we would again repeat a suggestion we have more than once made—that the statistics of both movements, the inward as well as the outward current of population, should be collected and published with equal care by those who are charged with the duty. Statistics of emigration by themselves, if there is any return current of importance at all, are entirely misleading; and that there is such a current at the present moment is beyond a doubt. We showed lately that the comparison of the census returns for 1861 and 1871 indicated that an immigration on a very large scale had taken place in that decade, and the reports now current as to the extent of the immigration in progress make it the more important that all the facts should be noted at the time, instead of one portion of them only.

## BOMBAY.

An Accident.—A little native boy was accidentally run over by a buggy on Duncan Road on the night before last. The child was severely injured and promptly conveyed to hospital. The buggy driver has not yet been discovered.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday at 4-30 p. m. on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief from Poona. A similar salute will be fired to-morrow at sunrise on account of His Excellency's departure.

Theft.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, one Bhawoo Bickajee was charged by a Mr. Collier with the theft of a quantity of copper valued at one rupee. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail.

Theft.—One Abdool Rahimon reported to the police the theft, from the person of his son, of embroidered wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 8. A Mr. Filter, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, also reported to the police the loss of several articles of furniture from his house in Bellasis Road. In prosecuting enquiries, the police have arrested upon suspicion a reputed thief, residing in the vicinity of the informants.

Refusing to Pay Buggy-hire.—A Mr. Bellew was yesterday charged by a buggy driver, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with refusing to pay his legal fare. Complainant stated that Mr. Bellew had engaged his buggy in the Fort and was driven to Malabar Hill and back, and considered that Rs. 2-8 was his legal fare. The defendant represented that he was a stranger in Bombay [illegible] from Calcutta on the previous day. He [illegible] the buggy to drive him to Malab [illegible] on his return offered the driver a rupee, which he refused to take. Mr. Bellew stated that he had no wish to deprive the complainant of his rightful fare, and was ready to pay what the Court might order. His Worship was of opinion that Rs. 1-5 was the actual fare, and directed the defendant to pay that amount to the complainant.

Distribution of Prizes.—The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the girls attending the schools of the Zoroastrian Girls' School Association was held yesterday at the premises of the Fort school. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell presided. The attendance of visitors was very meagre, and there was not a single mother to encourage by her presence the efforts made for the education of the future mothers of the race. The report of the managing committee having been read by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, the honorary secretary, the principal girls were examined in reading, Indian history, geography, general knowledge, and the chief doctrines of Zoroastrianism. Prizes of scholarships and books were then distributed by the chairman accompanied with a few cheering words to the successful pupils. The chairman, through the honorary secretary, thanked the gentleman present for their attendance; and a vote of thanks to the chairman wound up the proceedings.

Death from Apoplexy.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital, on view of the body of one Richard Fenton, who died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking. Antone Mascarenhos deposed—I am a painter employed in H.M's Dockyard, and live at Girgaum. Yesterday, at 5-30, the deceased walked alone into the paint house in the Dockyard. His face was pale: he seemed to be ill. He asked me to give him some iced water. He sat down in a chair. I had no ice, but I gave him a drink of water, which he drank and immediately vomited. He became insensible and began to breathe noisily. I sent for Mr. Cassim, who came and removed the deceased in a dhooly to the hospital. I had never seen the deceased before. From further evidence adduced, it appears that the deceased was generally a sober man, but unfortunately addicted to occasional heavy drinking bouts. He leaves a widow in England with four little children. Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion that death was caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

Tramway Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, while a tramway car was returning from the Pydhonee terminus, one of the horses attached to the car was accidentally run over from the supposed negligence of the driver. It would seem that the car was being driven along at a furious rate, when a passenger hailed it in the vicinity of the Money School. The driver instead of first applying the brake before attempting to check the speed of the horses foolishly reined up, but the impetus which the car had acquired, and the driver's omission to apply the brake, caused the front wheels to run over one of the hind legs of the horse. The limb was completely fractured and the bone was observed to protrude. The animal was immediately unyoked, and as a compliment to the management of the Tramway Company, we may mention that the horse was allowed to stand in the street for upwards of two hours, while the manager was informed of the circumstance, after which the animal was put out of pain and carried away in a cart.

Enticing Away a Married Woman.—The following information was laid yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, by one Gungaram Tookaram:—"I am a cart driver and live at Colaba. I am a married man and my wife's name is Cassee. About a fortnight ago she left my house for my mother's. She had then on her person ornaments to the amount of Rs. 75. Four or five days after that I was informed that she was going to be remarried to one Sudoo, but it was stopped by my caste people, who, as I am informed, had taken them all to a European constable, who released them, saying that the husband ought to prefer a complaint against them. I learnt afterwards that my said wife was at Parell with the aforesaid Sudoo, and that her mother had recovered Rs. 35 to allow her daughter to live with him. Under the circumstances I charge the said Sudoo with enticing away a married woman for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property, and pray that a warrant might issue for his apprehension and that he be dealt with according to law." His Worship granted the application.

Assault.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, Abdool Raymon and three others of the Borah class, were charged by one Monabaiko, a Mahomedan female, with assault and trespass. Mr. Rustomjee, who conducted the prosecution, stated that his client had a daughter of 11 years of age, whom the first defendant had offered marriage to. The complainant had accorded her consent to the union, but stipulated that the suitor should first adopt the religious profession of her daughter. The defendant subsequently fulfilled the necessary condition, and the girl was given to him in marriage, but owing, however, to the extreme youth of his wife her mother naturally thought it necessary to allow some time to elapse before she went to live with her husband. This arrangement, however, was not quite what the defendant desired, and after a period of four or months he displayed considerable impatience to take his wife home, and upon the mother refusing to do as he wished, the husband, in company with three others, had wilfully trespassed into her house and there attempted to forcibly carry his wife away. The complainant, it appears, had stoutly resisted, and summoned the police to her assistance. Mr. Judge, who appeared for the defence, stated that he was in a position to show that his clients were actually the aggrieved parties, and that the present charge had been simply instituted to harrass the complainant's son-in law. The girl, Mr. Judge continued, had besides not been produced simply to cheat the Court of an opportunity to judge of her age, which was unquestionably more than had been represented. The matter had been submitted for decision to the Chief Kazee of Bombay, who was of opinion that the girl was quite old enough to live with her husband. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was perfectly natural that the husband should employ all lawful means in his power to recover his wife. His Worship remarked that it was evidently a family quarrel in which he had no wish to interfere, and considered that if the defendants were bound over to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix, it would meet the requirements of the case. The defendants were accordingly bound over each in the sum of Rs. 50 to observe the peace towards the complainant.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION IN THE BELGAUM SIRDARS' HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Belgaum Sirdars' High School took place on Tuesday, the 25th instant. One of the largest rooms in the High School building was tastefully got up for the occasion. Mr. Shaw, the Judge, presided; and Mr. Grey, our Collector; Mr. Russell, Educational Inspector; Mr. Stewart, 1st Assistant Collector; the Reverend C. Walford, Chaplain of the Fort; the Rev. G. T. Bridges; Mr. Giertzen, Superintendent of Police; and a large number of native gentlemen, all more or less interested in the institution, were present. A few boys chosen from the 1st class recited English, Sanscrit, Marathi, Canarese, and Hindustani verses. They acquitted themselves very fairly; and the contrast of languages was striking. Then followed the awarding of scholarships and prizes. The scholarships were represented by illuminated cards, showing the value, the subjects for which they were awarded, and other particulars; and the prizes consisted of a choice collection of books. The distribution over, Mr. Hoogwerf, the head master, read an address, in which, after thanking Mr. Shaw and the European and native gentlemen for their presence on the occasion, he proceeded to sketch briefly the early history of the High School, and to show how, from having originally been an institution intended for the education of the sons of the Sirdars of the Southern Mahratta Country, it gradually became a Government High School. He next pointed out what the objects of the High School were and how far it had succeeded in attaining them; and, in concluding, laid special stress on the necessity of the parents co-operating with the masters to ensure regularity of attendance and diligence in the boys.

Mr. Shaw then said—Mr. Hoogwerf, I beg to thank you on behalf of the gentlemen present and especially for having invited us to take part in the proceedings of the day. There has been no public distribution of prizes in the Belgaum High School for many years. But I can call to mind happy days of old when Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Inverarity, Sir Henry and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lockett, and other gentlemen and ladies were not unfrequent visitors of the school and by words in season encouraged the boys in their studies. I am glad you have referred to the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country who have been educated at this school, because I am in a position to speak to the marked success of its training in the case of Tatya Saheb, Chief of Meeruj. In January last I visited Meeruj, and Tatya Saheb showed me over his schools, and with evident satisfaction drew special attention to his Anglo-Vernacular, Marathi and Girls' Schools. The first two are exceedingly well-housed; would that I could say as much for the Belgaum school buildings. But the fact I particularly wish to bring to notice is that in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Meeruj, I found a Mahar student. A separate seat and desk were provided for his use. But in all other respects he was allowed the full advantages offered by the school, was included in a class, and had made fair progress in his studies. Now if this can be tolerated in Meeruj, why cannot a like liberal policy be adopted in Belgaum? I beg native gentlemen will not misunderstand me. There is no intention of forcing outcastes into public schools against the wishes of parents. My object is merely to beg my native friends to consider the enlightened course pursued by the Chief of Meeruj and to ask themselves why they should not follow the noble example set by Tatya Saheb. With regard to the irregular attendance of pupils, it may be remarked that it is a fault mainly attributable to over-indulgence. It is not confined to this High School, nor indeed to schools in India. In many of the large schools in England it has been found necessary to impose a fine upon a boy for each day's delay in returning to school after the customary holidays, and though the penalty in many instances is a small matter, the effect has been to infuse a new spirit into boys, who now press upon parents the necessity of punctuality in returning to school. Possibly we have not advanced so far in India to encourage the hope that a like spirit would move native boys; but we have no right to assume the feeling would not arise; and the experiment is worth trying. Wedding ceremonies, too, are reported to be the cause of prolonged absences during the school terms. This is an evil which, so long as early marriages continue, cannot wholly be avoided, but much might be done to lessen it if parents would make an effort to select the holidays as the season for marriages of their sons. I am aware this cannot always be done; and in such cases parents should resolutely determine to curtail the ceremonies as much as possible and see their sons return to schoo without delay of a single day. The head master has also referred to the difficulties boys experience in preparing their daily lessons. I have frequently observed boys walking up and down open verandas and sitting in retired corners of public thoroughfares, books in hand, learning their lessons as best they can. No doubt few parents are in a position to set apart a room in their house for the private study of their sons; and I would therefore invite parents to consider whether a system of boarding-houses might not be established. The experiment is being tried in Kaladghi. Why should you not try it in Belgaum? The gain I believe will be great to all, especially to those parents who live at a distance and whose sons are indifferently lodged with any one who will receive them. I must now say a few words to the boys. I am given to understand many of you take too much to heart not being promoted to higher classes so soon as you fancy you are entitled to the distinction. Believe me no mistake is greater than to push on a boy too rapidly. I have known in England a boy who by some lucky accident took a high place in his class at the terminal examination. Promoted as a matter of course, he found he was wholly unequal to the course of studies in the higher class. For a short time he did his best to keep pace, but failing he became despondent, then idle and indifferent. The remedy of course was to put him back into the lower form; but that was deemed ignominious, and so the poor boy was left where accident had placed him. He remained at the fag-end of his class, and from having been a good boy became a bad one. I believe many boys are ruined by like accidental success. Be assured you will not be kept back if you deserve promotion: the danger is entirely the other way. Meet therefore disappointment by redoubled efforts, and you will be sure to reach the coveted place in the higher form. Before resuming my seat I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that a larger number of our native gentlemen have not attended this meeting, and I am sorry so few English gentlemen have responded to the invitation of the head master. It may be fancy, but it seems to me the distance between Englishmen and the natives of this country, in the mofussil, is increasing. I am not sure on which side to lay the blame: perhaps the fault rests on both sides. Native gentlemen may fancy they show their independence by not visiting English officers as frequently as they used to do; and the changed habits of Englishmen, owing to their not looking to India as their home as they were wont when facilities for visiting England were not as great as they are, may have made them less anxious to mix with native gentlemen. I am sorry that none of the younger members of the Civil Service have attended this meeting. It is not unreasonable to believe some of the boys who have received prizes to-day will enter the public service; they and the young civilians will grow old together, and the recollection of a day like this might create sympathy between them and do much to induce kindly feeling, which would not be without its effect in the future. Once more I thank the head master for reviving prize-day in the Belgaum High School.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL

At the meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday last, there were present: C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Colonel Fuller, R.E.; Dr. Hewlett; Mahommed Ali Rogay, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.; and Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

Read memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding an application from the Commissioner of Police for sanction to the outlay of Rs. 17, amount expended in excess of the budget grant for purchase of a horse for the Fire Brigade.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The next business on the list was a letter from Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, forwarding his minute on the Chief Accountant's Report on the income and expenditure of the Municipality, made up to 30th June last, and suggesting that the Report be printed and circulated.

The Chairman read Mr. Nanabhoy's minute on the Report, which was as follows:—"It is gratifying to note that the Chief Accountant is confident that he will have on hand a cash balance of about Rs. 3,00,000 on 31st December 1874. I am also glad to notice that magisterial fines have fallen off so considerably. That is a conclusive proof that the people are now beginning to understand the value of sanitation; for whereas the Health Officer was formerly obliged to have recourse to the Magistrate's Courts in order to compel people to remove nuisances, his mere representation is now generally sufficient to make people attend to the requirements of the Municipal Act in its sanitary sections."

The Chairman also read the following letter from Mr. Nanabhoy:—

H. W. Barrow, Esq. Secretary to the Town Council,
Bombay.

Sir,—I beg to return, herewith, the Chief Accountant's Report on the income and expenditure of the Municipality, made up to 30th June last, with my minute thereon.

I request you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Chairman of the Town Council to this Report being printed and circulated among the members of the Corporation. At the same time I would propose that the Report be placed at the disposal of the press, as its publication [illegible] very satisfactory condition of the financial position of the Municipality. The publication of such a document, together with the weekly statement of accounts that appears in the *Government Gazette* will enable the rate-payers to see and satisfy themselves of the position of the Municipal finances and administration.—I have, &c.,

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

The report, after going over in detail the various items, of income and expenditure, showed the following result:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated cash balance on 1st January 1874........ | | Rs. 3,00,000 |
| Present gain on liquor licenses fees........ | | 60,000 |
| Original estimated revenue........ | Rs. 30,74,731 | |
| Deduct loss on Town Duty revenue........ | 99,000 | |
| | | Rs. 29,75,731 |
| Nett estimated gain on the income of the year....... | | 46,000 |
| | | Rs. 33,71,731 |
| Original expenditure on new works.... | Rs. 32,64,887 | |
| Plus additional grants sanctioned to 30th June 1874 ........ | Rs. 55,203 | |
| | Rs. 33,29,095 | |
| Deduct.—New Works not sanctioned, and ascertained saving on New Works, sanctioned and completed......... | Rs. 1,45,242 | |
| Nett anticipated saving on expenditure of the year. | Rs. 1,03,400 | |
| | | Rs. 2,48,642 |
| | | Rs. 30,71,453 |
| Probable balance on 31st December 1874...... ...... | | Rs. 3,00,278 |

The Chairman said that the report was a very good one, and showed that the finances were in good condition, and that the cash balance would be about three lakhs at the end of the year. Of course the question might arise whether it would not be advisable to reduce the cash balance by carrying out some public works during the last three months of the year.

Mr. Ragoonath Narayen.—We cannot allow the cash balance to go over one and a half lakhs or Government will put their hand over it.

As to the printing and circulating of the Report, the Chairman said that rested entirely with the Town Council to decide. Mr. Nanabhoy had suggested that it should be placed at the disposal of the press, but if it was placed at the disposal of the press it did not follow that they would print it.

Dr. Blaney said he seconded Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's proposition that the Report should be printed and circulated.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen suggested that the Report might be laid on the table of the Corporation.

Dr. Hewlett said that this was the first statement of their financial position since the new Act came into operation, and he thought it extremely desirable that it should be printed and as widely circulated as possible.

The following resolution was then put to the meeting by the Chairman and carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Dr. Blaney, that the Report of the Municipality up to 30th June last be printed and circulated, and placed at the disposal of the press.

Read memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Town Council, requesting him to place before the Council, and obtain the usual signature to the indenture forwarded therewith for leasing certain Government land at Mazagon to the Municipality for the erection of a market thereon. The memo. added that when the lease, of which this was a counterpart, had been executed and handed to him (the Commissioner), the land would legally belong to the Corporation, and he would then take steps at once to proceed with the erection of the market. It was resolved that the lease should be completed by affixing the seal.

The next business before the meeting was a notice of motion by Col. Fuller, that under clause 24 of the Municipal Act the Chairman be requested to alter the hour of the Town Council meeting to 5 p. m., three o'clock being very inconvenient to those who had their business or profession to attend to.

The Chairman said his experience was that their meetings very often lasted from three till half-past five, and they would have some very heavy business before them in a few weeks in connection with the budget, and if the hour of the meeting was changed they might have to sit till 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening.

Some slight discussion followed, and it was suggested that the meetings might be held at four, but finally it was resolved to keep to three o'clock.

The Chairman then intimated that a meeting of the Works Committee would be held on the following day with the view of conferring with Mr. Walton as to the various schemes for the utilisation of sewage, and the proposals for the removal of the Carnac Bunder nuisance.

It was also stated that on Sunday morning last the members of the Council had proceeded to the Victoria Gardens for the inspection of the buildings raised and the encroachments made by the *fakeer*.

The meeting then separated.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 25th August.

(THE WUTTUNDARS' BILL CONTINUED.)

The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations met again on Tuesday, the 25th August. The Commander-in-Chief was absent. All the other Members of Council were in their place. His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse presided.

Section XLVII.—

The words "not exceeding five rupees" were struck out of lines 8 and 9, and "when" was inserted after "except" in line 13.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers explained that this section was introduced mainly with the idea of giving Collectors power over wuttundars who neglected their work, or refused to live in their village, for of course it was impossible for patells or koolkurnies to do their work properly unless they lived in their villages.

Section XLVIII.—

The section was altered to read as follows:—"It shall be lawful for the Collector, with the previous sanction of Government, in case of fraud, the wilful framing of incorrect records, habitual neglect of duty, or other grave misconduct on the part of an officiator to remove him from office and appoint a deputy, selected from the wuttundars, unless Government shall otherwise direct."

Section XLIX.—Agreed to.

Section L.—

This section originally stood as follows:—"When any representative wuttundar or any deputy appointed by him as such is convicted by any Criminal Court, or by the Collector under the provisions of this part, of any offence in the discharge of his official duties, it shall be lawful for Government to direct the forfeiture of the whole or part of the wuttun and profits.

"*Explanation.*—Where the deputy is appointed by the Collector, the forfeiture shall not take place."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the words "or by the Collector under the provisions of this part" and the explanation be omitted.

The Hon. Rao Sahib Wishwanath Mandlik objected to any wuttundar losing more than his own life-interest for any fault he might commit.

His Excellency the President—This same question came before us on a previous occasion, when the native Members of Council agreed to allow the section to go out to the country as it now stands, on the understanding that the question should be left open for future discussion.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Then I will propose an amendment to the effect that if there is an offending wuttundar that wuttundar shall not jeopardise the property of his fellow wuttundars.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I understand that this section is simply a repetition of the old law.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—We have made many changes on the old law, and changes, I trust, for the better; and in the present case, especially when you have taken all power out of the hands of the minor wuttundars, I think you might endeavour to improve this section. Under the old law, it was only conviction by a Court of Session that was penal, and then it was left to the Government to decide whether the whole wuttun or any part of it should be confiscated; but now, you say, "any Criminal Court," so that a confiscation of a wuttun might depend even upon the decision of a Mamlutdar's Court.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—Trial only by Court of Session was simply an arbitrary distinction, as, whatever a man's offence, he was bound to be tried somewhere.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—It was a thing scarcely ever heard of, the confiscation of wuttuns under Native Governments.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—I never heard of wuttuns being interfered with under the British Government; still, as a matter of common law, I should be sorry to see the present check removed.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Since we are endeavouring to improve the status of wuttundars, since we have practically deprived the minor brotherhood of wuttundars from having any share in the concerns of the wuttun, and since we have made fixity of tenure a leading principle of the Bill, I do not see why Government should seek to incur the odium of retaining this objectionable power in the statute-book, especially when it is never likely to be put in force.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—For political offences it might be necessary to exercise this power occasionally.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Then say that if there is an offence committed against the State a wuttun may be forfeited. I do respectfully, but strongly, urge upon the Council the propriety of returning to the words which the late Hon. Mr. Narayen succeeded in introducing on this section at the previous discussions on the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—If the whole of the patels combined together to defraud Government, would that not be a sufficient reason for confiscating a wuttun?

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Where a representative wuttundar becomes officiator I submit it will be practically impossible for the other wuttundars to have any interest in the wuttun.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—Take those offences that are unfortunately common in the Ghaut districts at present. There you have bands of plunderers, and if a whole wuttun were to give these men food and shelter, surely confiscation of the wuttun could alone be an adequate punishment.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—There would probably be other means of reaching the offending wuttundars.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—But this would certainly be the sharpest way.

His Excellency the President—It seems to me it is doubtful, if an officiator is guilty of misconduct, whether you can deprive not only him of his income but also a large portion of the income of others.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—It would be hard upon the other wuttundars, I daresay, but the question is whether Government should not have the right of resuming what it granted for certain purposes which have not been properly fulfilled.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—This officiator cannot personally assign anything more than a life interest, and why in this particular matter of wuttuns should he be the means of destroying the life interest of others?

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—There can be no organised or systematic treason carried out without some of the wuttundars knowing about it. Moreover, the offence of wuttundars may consist not in actually combining against Government, but in passively acquiescing by not giving information about what is going on.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Practically the management of wuttuns will be in the hands of Government. I may say that I have observed the village system for thirty-five years, and I think you are now about to enforce a very great hardship.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—We are simply introducing a rule which ought to have been a rule before, and saying that inferior members of a wuttundar family shall be debarred from interfering with matters which formerly they would not have been allowed to interfere with.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman—Would it satisfy the Hon. member if we were to retain conviction by Sessions Court?

The Hon. Rao Sahib—I do not object so much to the kind of Court as I do to sacrificing the life-interest of several people for the fault of only one man.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Since the law of 1843 was passed, there have been only two cases of confiscation of wuttuns, and one of the cases, which occurred at Nassick was quasi-political.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—We have given the heads of families the right to sign documents, &c., and therefore the officiator may have an efficient supervision kept over his conduct by his bhaeebunds.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—That may be in Guzerat, but not in any other part of the country with which I am acquainted. Some people may sign village papers, but there are wuttundars who could have no interest in living in the village, or in looking closely after what the officiator was doing.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—Surely if some of these wuttundars receive emoluments from a wuttun there must be some responsibility attaching to them in the administration of the wuttun.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—We have already deprived the minor wuttundars of all responsibility, and if you have done that, I do not think you ought to forfeit more than the offender's life interest.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell suggested that for a serious offence the life-interest of all the sharers in the wuttun at the time should be forfeited, but that the rights of heirs should not be interfered with.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If this were a new proposal I would oppose it, but as it is considered necessary by the Revenue authorities I am prepared to vote for the retention of the present law.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I think the Hon. Mr. Gibbs is mistaken in thinking that all the Revenue officers agree with this section. I see that several of these gentlemen express the opinion that it is unnecessarily harsh.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs explained that he only alluded to the Revenue officers who attended the conference held in Poona. The most able members of the Revenue Survey attended this conference, and they were all in favour of the power of confiscating a wuttun remaining in the hands of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—That may be, but there are some very strong opinions expressed in writing against that power.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Before this question comes to a vote I beg to remind hon. members that Government can have no possible inducement to resume wuttuns in this particular way. Services must be performed, and if a wuttun ever were confiscated the duties would simply be transferred to some other person.

The Hon. Khan Bahadoor—Government might join certain villages together, and in that case it would be a gainer while certain persons who used to perform services would undoubtedly be losers.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—Before the sense of the Council is taken upon this important amendment, I wish to repeat a remark or two. If you are now simply confirming the old law, all I can say is that you have already changed that law in many respects, and for the better, I hope. It has been acknowledged that the old law has been almost useless except in one case—the other may be left out of consideration as it was quasi-political. We have now introduced an entirely different system under which theoretically there may be joint responsibility in the wuttuns, but practically there cannot be, as nobody but the officiator will have anything to do with village management. That being the case, I think it is hard that the whole family of shareholders should suffer for the fault of one man unless their participation be clearly proved.

The Hon. Nacoda Ali Rogay concurred with the opinions expressed by the Hon. Rao Sahib, and remarked that if the amendment were not agreed to the Council would simply be adopting the policy prevalent under the Peishwa's or Gaekwaree rule.

The Hon. Rao Sahib formally moved—That in line 9 of section L. after "of" the following words be inserted—"the life-interest of the officiator in," and that the following be omitted—"the whole or part of."

The amendment was put to the vote with the following result:—

| Ayes. | Noes. |
|---|---|
| The Hon. A Rogers. | The Hon. J K Bythell. |
| ,, J Gibbs. | ,, Rao Sahib V.N.Mandlik. |
| ,, Advocate General. | ,, Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay. |
| ,, Col M K Kennedy. | ,, Khan Bahadoor Padamjee Pestonjee. |
| ,, Col W C Anderson. | |
| ,, F S Chapman. | |
| 6 | 4 |

The amendment was therefore lost. The Council then adopted several minor alterations in order to make the section conform more to the old law, so that ultimately the section stood thus:—"When any representative wuttundar or any deputy appointed by him as such is convicted by any Court of Session of any offence in the discharge of his official duties, it shall be lawful for Government to direct the forfeiture of the whole or part of the wuttun and profits."

Section LI.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that after "wuttun" in line 9 the following words be inserted—"of the representative wuttundar entitled to officiate;" and that in line 13 of the same section for "be a representative wuttundar or deputy" read "be such representative wuttundar or a deputy appointed by him."

The amendments were agreed to.

Sections LII. and LIII. were agreed to.

Sections LIV.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the sentence from "The Collector," &c., in line 27 of section LIV. be converted into a new clause (*d*); that in line 28 the words "and enforce" be inserted between the words "for" and "the;" and that after the word "representatives" in line 31 the following words be added:—"And in cases where the crime of cattle poisoning is prevalent shall, with the sanction of Government, have power to attach during the pleasure of Government the wuttuns of the persons whom he may have reason to believe to have been guilty of, or to have connived at the commission of, the crime."

The amendment was agreed to.

Sections LV. and LVI.—Agreed to.

Section LVII.—

In line 6, "the names of the occupants" was inserted after "lands;" in line 17 "not" was altered to "otherwise."

Section LVIII.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the words following "change" be omitted, and the following substituted:—"in accordance with the provisions of this Act in the particulars above specified."

The amendment was agreed to.

Sections LIX. and LX.—

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved—In line 1 of section LIX for "hereditary officers" read "wuttundars." In line 3 of section LX. for "hereditary officer" read wuttundar." That the following words be added as clause 2 to section LXII:—

"*Clause 2.*—Every person who shall have been summoned to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, by the Collector or other officer conducting an investigation under this Act, shall be legally bound to attend or to produce such document."

The amendments were agreed to, and section LXI. was agreed to without alteration.

Section LXIII.—

In line 6 "remuneration" was substituted for "emolument," and in line 11 "successive" was deleted; and the Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the following clause be added to section LXIII.:—

"*Clause 2.*—Unless the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct, decisions passed subsequently to the year 1866, after an investigation recorded in writing, and after a proper opportunity has been afforded for the hearing of claims and the production of evidence and which are recorded, with the reasons therefor, in the handwriting of a Collector or his assistant or deputy, shall be accepted in so far as they may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in lieu of fresh investigation and decision under this Act for the purpose of framing the register required in Part XI. thereof. If any details necessary for the said register have not been recorded in any decision of the nature described above, but are forthcoming from the evidence taken in connection with such decision, they may be supplied from such evidence in lieu of fresh investigation for the completion of the register. Such details as may not be forthcoming shall be obtained by such further investigation as the Collector may deem necessary."

The amendment was agreed to.

Sections LXIV. and LXV.—Agreed to

Section LVI.—

After a brief conversation "nor in any case not expressly provided in this Act, no appeal shall lie" was struck out.

Section LXVII.—

In line 15 "ninety" was substituted for "sixty."

Sections LXVIII., LXIX., LXX., LXXI., LXXII., LXIII., LXXIV., LXXV.—Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that the following section be added after section LXXV:—

"The Governor in Council may from time to time confer on any officer specially selected for the purpose all or any of the powers and duties which under this Act are required to be performed by a Revenue Commissioner or a Collector, and may authorise the delegation to any mamlutdar or mahalkaree of the power to fine hereditary village officers in sums not exceeding two rupees."

The new section was agreed to.

Section LXXVI. agreed to.

The needful alterations upon the numbering of sections and the lettering of clauses in consequence of the introduction of new sections and clauses were made throughout the Bill, so that the last section (*i.e.*, LXXVI.) stood section LXXXV.

The Council then agreed to the schedule and title of the Bill, and on the motion of His Excellency the President,

The Bill was read a second time.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

# HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court, on Tuesday last, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

JAN SHURIFF DADA AND ANOTHER vs. DOONGURSEY ODDERAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a postponement until the 29th inst. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the case was accordingly postponed. The plaintiff to give notice of the postponement to the defendant.

ABDOOL RAHAMAN BIN MOOSABEE vs. SHAIK HOOSEIN BABANEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith, for the defendant.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,500, the balance of an adjusted account. Plaintiff purchased of the defendant a hoondie for 25,000 keranees equivalent to Rs. 10,250, on the 20th July 1871, and sent it to Bussora, where it was dishonoured. The defendant had filed a written statement denying that any thing was due from him and had attached to the statement a long account. At the adjustment, according to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 5,210 was found due to him, whereas, according to the defendant, Rs. 3,710 only were found due. The plaintiff was examined and cross-examined as to several disputed items, which occupied [illegible]e court a considerable length of time. A receipt was [illegible]to plaintiff's hands on behalf of the defendant, and he (p[illegible]laintiff) admitted it was given in respect of the claim [illegible] now sued for. Mr. Inverarity, under the circumstances, [illegible] said he must submit to a decree. His Lordship there[illegible]upon gave a decree for defendant with costs.

MAGAN OOJARA[illegible] vs. MORARJEE VELLJEE.

Mr. Farran, instructed [illegible] by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiff. [illegible] There was no appearance for the defendant. The [illegible]plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,038 on a writing dated 3rd A[illegible]gust 1874. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for [illegible]s. 1,038, with interest at 9 per cent. from 6th August 187[illegible] up to date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per [illegible]ent. until payment.

CASSIDAS RAJARAM vs. S. J. DE SOUZA.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford [illegible] and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Macp[illegible]herson, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for [illegible] the defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 8,940, the balance of monies lent and advanced to defendant at different times. Mr. Macpherson applied for a transfer of the suit to the long cause list, saying there was a question of partnership, which plaintiff denied, but as to which he was instructed to call at least eight witnesses. There was also the question of partnership as to dealings in China, with which defendant had had nothing to do. The learned Counsel referred to the written statement and said the case would take a considerable length of time to try.

Mr. Purcell opposed the application, characterising the defence to be a dishonest after thought, and said that if the court granted the application, it would be favouring one of the grossest attempts at fraud, which in this case was made simply to keep the plaintiff out of his money for an indefinite period.

His Lordship reviewed the circumstances under which the claim arose and ordered the case to be transferred to the long cause list ; costs to be costs in the cause.

The following cases were heard before the Hon Mr. Justice Bayley :—

DADABHOY SORABJEE PATELL vs. RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendant was absent.

The suit was brought on two promissory notes, one for Rs. 1,000 dated the 2nd of December 1872, and the other for Rs. 500 dated the 18th of the same month. The plaintiff, on being called, stated that the defendant was the manager of the Parsee Billiard Club, which at present played in the Tata building in the Elphinstone Circle, and that he had borrowed the money to start the club. The plaintiff stated that he had received Rs. 300 on account of the debt.

His Lordship gave a decree for Rs. 1,200, with interest at 9 per cent. on the two sums (Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500) from the dates of the promissory notes.

KHOOSALCHUND KOONDALMULL vs. SEWLAL MOTILAL.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, appeared for the defendant, and moved to have the suit postponed for a fortnight. Mr. Perozshah Mehta, instructed by Mr P. Cowasjee, consented on behalf of the plaintiff.—Granted.

C. H. LEONE JAHIER vs. DORABJEE PALLONJEE.

Mr. Purcell appeared for the plaintiff and moved to have the suit transferred to the long cause list. The application was opposed by Mr. Macpherson for the defendant, but his Lordship held that the case was one which ought to be heard as a long cause, and accordingly ordered that it should be transferred.

The following cases were struck out under section 110 as the parties were not in Court :—Govind Balcrishna vs. Poondick Narayen. Ichanund Noopchund vs. Shah Sujan Namchund. Oodhowjee Meghjee vs. Chugon Namchund. Khutree Oomar Dyal vs. Khutree Hajee. Doongersey Dhurumchund vs. Heerachund Khemchund. Mahadoo bin Maliba vs. Anundrao Shamjee.

# INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following matters were heard before the presiding Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

RE HAJEE EBRAHIM SULLEMAN.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. On the 16th November 1872 insolvents filed their petition and schedule. On the 25th February 1874 the matter was called on for a second hearing, when neither insolvents nor the opposing creditor appearing, the Commissioner dismissed the petition. The reason for their non-appearance was that they we attempting to settle with their creditors. They had not, however, succeeded, and the creditors were now pressing them. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE SOBAGCHUND BOYCHUND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. The petition was filed on the 11th December 1872, and the schedule on the 14th idem, and the case was heard on the 10th June 1874. It appeared to the Commissioner that the insolve[illegible]ts had not kept proper books. The books were kept du[illegible]ing the time of their late father, and the insolvents h[illegible]d nothing to do with them. Now they had engaged a m[illegible]hta to bring the books into a complete state.

Mr. Starling, [illegible]or an opposing creditor, said the insolvents could not [illegible]roduce a single entry in their books relating to any of th[illegible] entries in the schedule. Their petition was dismissed [illegible]on several grounds. No ground was shown why the appl[illegible]ca.ion should be granted except that the creditors wer[illegible] pressing the insolvents. That was their own fault. In [illegible] previous instances his Lordship had refused similar app[illegible]lications, because they were made soon after the petitions [illegible]ad been dismissed. In this instance it was made even be[illegible]fore the costs of the opposing creditor had been taxed.

The Commissioner said it appeared at [illegible]he hearing that the insolvents had speculated in share[illegible], traded recklessly, and had been extravagant in their ex[illegible]penses, and the present application was made so soon after the dismissal of the petition that his Lordship must refu[illegible]e it with Rs. 100 costs.

RE GOVERDHUN JADOO.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment and for an extension of the interim order. Insolvent was making bona fide attempts to compromise with his creditors, and the learned counsel produced a receipt granted by one of them, the agent to the liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, who were the largest creditors. His Lordship adjourned the case until the 18th November 1874 and extended the interim order to the same date.

RE DHUNJEE NARRON.

Mr. Starling, for Cursondas Shamjee, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon Dunjee Narron to show cause why he should not be adjudicated an insolvent, under section 9 of the Indian Insolvent Act. He had been a general merchant up to December 1872 ; he had been arrested and detained in jail more than twenty-one days for not paying a debt of more than Rs. 500, and therefore, under the section, he was liable to be adjudicated an insolvent.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of a creditor, wished to bring certain facts to the notice of the Court. Mr. Starling objected, saying his learned friend had no *locus standi*. The Commissioner allowed Mr. Budroodin to inform the mind of the Court.

Mr. Budroodin said this was an application in the interest of a man, whose petition was recently dismissed with costs, and whose application to file a fresh petition was rejected on the last Court day with costs, because he had not complied with the previous order of the Court as to costs. Having been thus foiled, he now moved his brother-in-law to make the application. Mr. Starling's client was acting in collusion with the insolvent to do that indirectly which the insolvent felt he could not do directly. This seemingly *exparte* application, said the learned counsel, was nothing less than an intended fraud upon the Court, which he thought it to be his duty to bring to his Lordship's notice.

Mr. Starling said the circumstances which had been mentioned might be urged when the rule *nisi* came to be argued. Mr. Budroodin's client only wanted to have a preferential claim to the estate, which could not be granted.

The Commissioner said this was a proper case for any one to intervene and inform the Court of the fraud attempted upon it. In April last, the insolvent appeared before his Lordship for his discharge and so broke down that his counsel wisely advised him to have his petition dismissed. Had the case proceeded on its merits, insolvent might have been severely punished. At the last Court day insolvent's application to file a fresh petition was refused with costs. Some person had now attempted to get through another door that which was refused insolvent so recently, namely, leave to file a fresh petition. His application must be rejected.

RE CANJEE MEGHJEE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for further time to file a special balance sheet with leave to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for a month more. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE BAPOO MADHOWJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied an interim order. An affidavit had been filed by an opposing creditor, for whom Mr. Purcell appeared, in which the ground of opposition was stated to be that a judgment had been passed against the insolvent for damages sustained by the opposing creditor by reason of a malicious prosecution.

Mr. Purcell said, that in an action brought before Mr. Webb, Acting First Judge of the Small Causes Court, an enquiry was made as to the nature of a charge brought by insolvent in the Police Court against the opposing creditor. The Judge came to the conclusion upon the evidence that there was no reasonable or probable cause for the police proceedings, and awarded the opposing creditor Rs. 700 as damages for a malicious prosecution by the insolvent. Immediately after the verdict was given against him, insolvent filed his petition for the benefit of the Act. This was nothing but a fraudulent attempt on his part to defeat the verdict of the Small Causes Court. If no interim order was granted and insolvent had a few hours of wholesome incarceration, it was very probable the opposing creditor would realise the damages awarded him by the Court. He was the only creditor. He was at Bhownuggur when the notice was served upon him, and he at once came down to Bombay to oppose the application. Insolvent had taken advantage of the creditor's absence from Bombay to make this most dishonest attempt to evade payment of the amount of the damages.

Mr. Budroodin, after some discussion, was allowed to state the circumstances which gave rise to the police proceedings.

The Commissioner said he was clearly of opinion that this was simply an attempt to arrest the operation of the decree of the Small Causes Court ; and the application must be refused with costs.

RE IBRAHIM BIN MUSHIM BIN RAJAB.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. There was no opposition, and the order was extended to the 3rd December 1874.

RE VEERDAS TOPUN.

Mr. Telang, for insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was opposed by a Marwaree on behalf of his principal residing at Cawnpore. No affidavit of claim had been filed, and the man was told to file it. An interim order was granted for a month only.

RE DHUNJEE NARRON.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the application to file a fresh petition, of which notice had been given to the opposing creditors.

Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Lang opposed the applica[illegible], which was characterised to be a most disingenuous one. [illegible] The opposing creditors' solicitors had requested the in[illegible]solvent's solicitors a day ago to consent to a postponeme[illegible]t, which they refused to do.

The Commissioner said the Court was fully acquainted with the cha[illegible]racter of the insolvent's proceedings, and rejected the [illegible]application with costs. No further application to be ma[illegible]de until the costs of this had been paid.

RE NANABHOY BO[illegible]MANJEE.

Mr. Budroodin applied for a rule *nisi* on behalf of the insolvent, who was not in attendance.

The Official Assignee brought to the notice of the Court that the insolvent had been concealing himself and that he could not get hold of his books.

Mr. Budroodin said the difficulty was that if his client went to the office of the Official Assignee, one of his creditors might arrest him there.

The Commissioner said if the insolvent wanted a rule *nisi*, he must attend in Court at its next regular sitting.

Mr. Budroodin said his client would now come under his Lordship's direction, and would thereby be protected. That was all he wanted.

The insolvent's liabilities amount to Rs. 2,07,094, and his good assets to Rs. 99,180.

RE HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA.

All opposition to the discharge of the insolvent having been withdrawn, he was granted a discharge. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 31,39,071 ; the good assets to Rs. 8,15,837 ; the bad assets to Rs. 2,50,886 ; the doubtful assets to Rs. 4,55,931 ; and the money realised by the sale of property to Rs. 33,603.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow :—Lalla Bhana, a tile-maker, Rs. 11,713. Ramchunder Morojee, a Government pensioner, Rs. 958 Bhairoo Banoojee, a milk-seller, Rs. 2,054. Pandoba Mansjee, a contractor, Rs. 533. Byramjee Bhickajee, formerly a commission agent, Rs. 2,500. Geronimo de Almeida, formerly a coach builder, Rs. 2,055. D. M. Drago, a compositor, Rs. 579. Vullubram Ramshunker, a mehta, Rs. 2,400. Heera Baojee, a coachman, Rs. 470. Ardeshir Bomanjee, Captain, a dealer in ornaments, Rs. 10,790.

# INDIAN NEWS.

H. E. SIR FREDERICK HAINES leaves Ootacamund for Bangalore in a day or two, and will be absent for about a week. A divisional inspection is said to be the purpose of the tour.

## THE COAL RESOURCES OF BENGAL.

From a recent official report on the subject of coal, we learn that of the mineral resources of Bengal, coal only has largely been developed. The largest and best coal mines of Bengal are in the Raneegunge subdivision of the Burdwan district, and in the division of Chota Nagpore. There are now altogether 44 coal mines at work, of which 19 turn out more than 10,000 tons a-piece for annum. In the larger and better mines, coal is raised by steam from pits and galleries. In the smaller mines it is raised by hand labour from open quarries. In the Raneegunge field alone, 61 steam engines, with an aggregate of 867 horse power are at work. Only one seam (or set of seams) of a less thickness than 8½ feet is worked, and the average thickness of the seams at the Raneegunge mines is about 15 or 16 feet. The pits are mostly shallow, very few are more than 150 feet deep. The Bengal Coal Company, with its mines at Raneegunge and westwards, is able to raise "*more than six millions maunds of coal annually.*" The gross valuation of coal mines in the Burdwan district has been registered under the Road Cess Act at Rupees 2,88,361. The coal fields of the lower Damoodah and Barrakur are occupied for the most part by private companies ; the coal-fields in Palamou belong to Government,—The Najbara coal mine in Palamou supplies coal for the Delhi Irrigating works, and, to some extent, for the East Indian Railway Company. These mines comprise an area of twenty-five to thirty square miles, the seams being of an average thickness of from eight to ten feet, and the coal is said to be of fair quality. The East Indian Railway Company now generally burn, in their engines, coal from their own mines at Kurhurbari which produce a coal of first-rate quality. There are great stores of coal for future ages in the Chota Nagpore Division. The Eastern Bengal Railway and the River Steam Companies are at present the chief customers of the coalowners. The use of coal in the Public Works Department of Government has much increased of late years. Arrangements are at present under the consideration of the Government of India "for smelting iron in coal furnaces after the English method at Hareebaugh and elsewhere." At present, iron is smelted from ores of different kinds after the rude native methods in many parts of the coal districts.

## SIR CHARLES JACKSON'S REPORT ON THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN CHINA.

By Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 93, in order to provide for the expense of the Sup[illegible]rintendency Establishment of the Trade in China, it w[illegible] (among other things) enacted, that upon all vess[illegible]s belonging to British subjects entering any port or pl[illegible] where the superintendents, or any of them, should be stationed, a duty should be imposed on tonnage and g[illegible]oods, not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of 5s. [illegible] every ton, nor in respect of goods the sum of 10s. for every 100l. value.

Against this impost the Court of Directors protested ; and on the 14th February 1834, they were informed by the India Board that His Majesty's Government having taken into their consideration the representations which had been made to them on the subject of providing for the expense of the Superintendency Establishments in China, were of opinion that it was desirable to relinquish the system enacted by the last-mentioned Act of levying duties in the port of Canton on the tonnage and cargoes of British ships, and that the alternative was to throw that expense on the general funds of the empire ; but that as India was so largely interested in the commerce with China, it appeared to the Government no more than just that a portion of the charge should be borne by India ; and it was proposed, on the part of the Government, that one-third of the charge of maintaining the *Establishment of the Superintendents in Canton* should be defrayed out of the revenues of India, the remaining two-thirds being made good by Great Britain. To this letter the Court of Directors replied, on the 20th February 1834, that to the principle proposed of substituting a national charge for the tonnage duty the Court could not object ; and that looking to the amount of trade between India and China, the proportion of one-third did not appear to the Court unreasonable.

Under this agreement, one-third of the charges incurred for the Consular Establishments at Canton continued to be paid to the Imperial Government till the subsequent establishment of Consular Establishments at Shanghai and other places in China, when the expense of those establishments was added to the Consular charges at Canton, raising the contribution payable by India from the sum of 4,891l, ultimately paid for the year 1836, to 9,754l. per annum, the amount claimed in 1859.

On the 21st June 1859, a claim was made by the Treasury for 48,770l. 1s. 10d. for the expenditure incurred on account of the Department of Her Majesty's Superintendent of Trade and of the Consular Establishments in China, from the 1st April 1852 to the 31st March 1857. This claim included two new charges, one of 8,330l. 8s. 1d. for building a Consulate house at Shanghai, the other, of 977l 12s for expense of mission to Siam. On the former of these charges, the Treasury make no comment in the letter transmitting the claim ; but in regard to the latter, they state "although my Lords presume that one-third of this amount will be allowed as a charge against the Indian revenues, in the same manner as the same proportion of the rest, they have thought it right to call attention to the item." In the reply, which was ultimately sent to the Treasury, on the 21st February 1860, the expense of building the Consulate house was objected to. In this letter, Sir Charles Wood drew attention to the great increase in the charge against India since the date of the agreement under which one-third of the expense incurred was agreed to be borne by the revenues of that country, such increase being attributable to the subsequent establishment of the several Consular offices in China ; and pointed out the unreasonableness of creating an increased and apparently increasing charge on the Indian revenues, without any power of checking it on the part of those who are responsible for the Finances of India. It was further stated, that "the Secretary of State for India sees no sufficient ground why India should contribute towards the maintenance of the establishments in China, any more than towards the charges incurred in maintaining respresentatives of the British "Government in any other foreign States with which India may have a considerable trade. At any rate, a sum should be fixed beyond which no additional charge should be imposed on India."

The Treasury, on the 18th February 1860, replied by calling attention to the original agreement in 1834, which they stated, "clearly showed that it was intended that the arrangement by which India paid one-third, should continue to apply in case of any change in the total cost. My Lords are, however, prepared to admit the deductions proposed from the aggregate claim now under consideration ;" that is the deduction for the Consulate house at Shanghai.

The India Office, in their letter of 9th March 1860, revert to their proposal of a fixed annual payment in the following terms :—"As the India Government has no control over the expenditure in question, the payment from India revenues of any proportion thereof is open to serious objection ; and if India is to contribute henceforward towards the charge of the Establishments in China, Sir Charles Wood considers that it should be in the shape of a fixed payment, which he is of opinion should not exceed 4,000l per annum."

The Treasury, in their reply of 22nd May 1860, in which for the first time they speak of the Establishments in China as Diplomatic and Consular Establishments, stated, that "My Lords have given the most careful consideration to the subject of the contribution to be paid in future from Indian revenues towards the expenses of the Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in China."

"Their Lordships have referred to the considerations which governed the decision of the Treasury in 1834, when it was arranged that one-third of the charges of the China Establishments should be borne by the revenues of India."

"Their Lordships have also been in communication with Lord John Russell on the subject, whose opinion is very decided that the principle on which the original agreement rested continues in full force ; that principle was, that the advantage derived by India from increased commerce with China, for the protection of which large establishments are required, made it equitable that India should contribute a fair proportion of the expense of such establishments. My Lords believe that it cannot be questioned that the trade of India with China, which has been developed year by year, owes its increase in a great measure to the protection and influence arising from the Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in the latter country ; and that, more especially, the trade in opium, from which such a large amount of Indian revenue is derived, depends to a great extent on the protection afforded to British and Indian subjects by these Establishments, as well as by the presence of an armed force supported by [illegible] Imperial expenditure.

"Under these circumstances, with every disposition to meet the views of Sir Charles Wood, and to limit as much as possible the drain on Indian Finances, my Lords cannot agree to any departure by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the engagement entered into by his predecessors, under which a contribution of one-third of the total cost of the Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in China was agreed to be made from Indian revenue."

In reply to this letter, Sir Charles Wood, in letter, dated 31st August 1860, reiterates his arguments against any other payment from Indian revenues on this account than in the shape of a fixed annual sum ; and "will be happy to consider any proposition which their Lordships may make as to the amount of such future annual contribution." No such proposition, however, appears to have been made ; and no further discussion of the subject appears to have taken place until the year 1862.

On the 1st March 1862, the Treasury transmitted to the India Office a statement of the expenditure incurred during the year 1859-60 on account of the Departments of *Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary* and Chief Superintendent of Trade, and of Consular Establishments in China and Siam, including arrears as to the latter ; and requested payment of 23,190l. 5s 8d., being one-third of the total net expenditure to the 31st March 1860.

On the 5th April 1862, the India Office replied to this letter, as follows : "With reference to that portion of the claim which consists of one-third of the net cost of the Consular Establishments in Siam, I am directed to state that neither the Court of Directors, nor the Secretary of State for India in Council, has ever agreed that any portion of this expenditure should ever be defrayed from the Indian Revenues."

"It appears, on reference to former papers, that a sum of 325l. 17s. 4d. on that account was included in the payment of 45,895l. 12s. 6d. for the Consular Establishments in China for the years 1852 to 1857, but it was paid by the India Office only through inadvertence ; and Sir Charles Wood cannot admit any claim for payment for this object.

"Sir Charles Wood also observes, that 4,166l. 13s. 4d. has been debited against India on account of expenses connected with Lord Elgin's special mission to China. On this portion of the claim I am directed to remark, that the utmost that the Court of Directors or the Secretary of State for India in Council has ever agreed to pay in respect of the expenditure in China, has been a proportion of the annual and ordinary expense of the Consular Establishments there ; and they never agreed to pay, nor in point of fact have paid, any portion of the expense of the previous missions to the Government of China. In regards to every expense connected with the recent expedition to China, it was moreover expressly provided that it should be defrayed from Imperial revenues. There is consequently no ground for subjecting India to any portion of the expense of the recent mission of Lord Elgin.

"In regard to the remainder of the claim, amounting to 14,773l. 3s 5d., the Secretary of State for India in Council admits that an agreement was made in the year 1834 that India should bear one-third of the expense of the establishment of the Superintendent of Trade at Canton, on account of the joint interest with this country which India had in the China trade. Payments have since been made from the Indian revenues to an amount greatly exceeding that which was estimated when that agreement was entered into.

"In the letters from this office, dated the 21st February, 31st March, and 31st August 1860, the attention of their Lordships was called to the subject. It was pointed out that when the arrangement was made that India should bear a portion of the charge in question, it was not contemplated that the amount would be nearly so large as that which has since been incurred ; and it was stated that, as the Indian Government had no control over the expenditure in question, Sir Charles Wood considered that any payment by India should not be in the shape of a proportion of any amount to which the Imperial Government might choose to raise the Consular Expenditure in China, but in that of a fixed sum, not exceeding £4,000 per annum, being more than one-third of a total annual expenditure which it was estimated would be incurred after the taking into account certain reductions which were announced in Mr. Backhouse's letter to the India Board, dated 24th November 1836, viz., £11,600.

"It was also observed that the Secretary of State for India in Council saw no sufficient reason why India should contribute towards the maintenance of the Establishments in China, any more than towards the charges incurred in maintaining representatives of the British Government in any other Foreign States with which India might have a considerable trade.

"In this view, however, their Lordships did not acquiesce, and the sums claimed from the revenues of India for the years 1852-53 to 1858-59 were, with certain modifications, subsequently paid.

"In entire accordance with the principle on which India contributes towards the expense of the consular Establishments in China, Sir Charles Wood recently claimed from the Imperial revenues a fair contribution towards the expense of the British Establishment at Aden. It was urged in Mr. Baring's letter to the Treasury of the 8th ult, that, in justice to India, a reasonable share of the maintenance of an establishment on the coast of Arabia for coaling steamers, which is no longer required for Indian purposes only, should be defrayed from the revenues of this country, or of the colonies whose postal communications depended on the facility for a depot for coals afforded by Aden. It was stated, however, in Mr. Peel's reply of the 13th ultimo, that their Lordships were not aware of any ground upon which a portion of the expense of the British Establishment at Aden could justly be thrown upon the British Exchequer.

"This opinion of their Lordships appears to Sir Charles Wood to be entirely at variance with the views entertained by the Lords of the Treasury as to the charge imposed on India for the Consular Establishment in China. In both cases there is a joint interest, but the Lords of the Treasury see no reason for contributing in one case, while they insist on a contribution from Indian revenues in the other. Sir Charles Wood admits that there may be advantages attending the control of, and payment for, different joint services being wholly vested in, and made by, either the Imperial or the Indian Government, instead of being divided proportionately between them. If the Lords of the Treasury concur in that view, he will not object to India continuing to defray the whole expense of Aden ; but under those circumstances he considers that no further claim can justly be made on India for any portion of the expense of the Consular Establishments in China ; and he will accordingly be unable to sanction any payment from Indian revenues on that account beyond the year for which the accounts have been forwarded by the Lords of the Treasury.

"An order will now be passed for transferring to the account of the Paymaster General at the Bank of England the sum of 14,773l. 3s. 5d., being that portion of the amount claimed which relates to the Establishments in China."

On the 17th September 1862, the Treasury replied that, "considering the importance to India of her commerce with China, and that the Establishments there are necessary to protect that commerce, and have been, and continue to be, the means of greatly enlarging it, their Lordships cannot but regard it as reasonable and just that the whole expenses of those establishments should not fall upon the revenue of this country, but that a proportion of them should be borne by India.

"The Indian Government admitted the fairness of the principle when they entered into the agreement of 1834, which has ever since been acted upon ; and when, in 1860, it was, for the first [illegible] objected to, and Sir Charles Wood proposed [illegible] a contribution for the future should consist of [illegible] annual sum of 4,000l., my Lords ascertained th[illegible] principle on which the [illegible] was still in full force ; and that, wh[illegible]tever might have been the case 28 years ago, and whether or not a fixed payment would be preferable to one varying with the actual annual charge, the sum of 4,000l. would by no means adequately represent the present interest of India in the matter, and they declined, therefore, to sanction the proposal, or to make any alteration in the arrangement as it existed. India had agreed to take a given proportion, not an absolute sum, and the increase of the establishments owing, in no small degree, to the enormous increase in the trade, in the business done, and the interests involved between India and China.

"The allegation that the increase of the establishments has been under the sole control of the Imperial Government, is met by a reference to the terms of the covenant, which contains no provision for a joint control ; and my Lords are not prepared to say whether serious practical difficulties would be entailed by giving to the Indian Department a negative upon any alteration or increase of charge in the Establishments.

"The reference which is made in your letter to the trade of India with other countries besides China, shows that the Imperial Government already defrays considerable charges for the benefit of India ; but this would be no reason why, in a particular case where India has covenanted to take her share, she should decline to fulfil the terms of her covenant ; and the argument that my Lords ought either to recognise a joint charge wherever there is a joint interest, or else to forego the Indian contribution to the China Consular charges, involves a principle which, if accepted, would enable Her Majesty's Government to make many claims where there is at present no division of charge, and would not be favourable in its operation, as a whole, to the Indian Government.

"Sir Charles Wood states as another objection to the continuation of the Indian contribution, that this country will not contribute to the Indian Establishment at Aden. My Lords, however, do not think that Sir Charles Wood would be justified in setting aside the agreement upon that ground, and they cannot be parties to that course.

"An application for a contribution for Aden, out of Imperial revenues, was made to this Board by Sir Charles Wood in March last, and it was stated that he concurred in what had been recently represented to him by the Government of India, to the effect that India was justly entitled to be relieved of a portion of the expenses connected with Aden, which that Government observed is one of the keys of a great commercial and postal route, not to India only, but also to Australia and China. But this was all the information which was brought under their Lordships' notice. No reference was made at that time to the Indian contribution in China ; the expenses for which aid was sought were not explained ; and, in short, no statement was made which could enable their Lordships to judge of the propriety of entertaining the application, or of the liabilities it would involve ; they could, therefore, only say in reply, that they did not see the grounds on which they would be justified in assuming the proposed charge.

"They must now add that the question raised regarding Aden has, in their opinion, no bearing upon the justice of the claim upon India to take a share of the expenses in China. The connection sought to be established between the two subjects rests upon a principle which is really of a much wider scope, and of which, were it accepted, the application could not be limited to the two cases of Aden, and the China charge.

"My Lords do not decline to consider any statement regarding Aden separately and on its own merits, but they regret they cannot consent to their letter of the 13th March being made the ground for the cessation of the payments which are or may become due from India under the agreement of 1834."

To this letter no reply was sent, it being considered by the Secretary of State in Council, "that no advantage can be anticipated from further correspondence on the subject at the present time ; and that no reply should, therefore, be given to the letter from the Treasury."

In the claim made on India for Her Majesty's Establishments in China for the following year (1860 61), the charge on account of the Pekin Legation appears to have been for the first time included, and this charge has since been passed without any further objection from the India Office. The following payments have been made on account of the Consular Establishments and Legation, since the year 1860 :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860-61 | 22,829 | 9 | 11 |
| 1861-62 | | | |
| 1862-63 | 27,267 | 8 | 8 |
| 1863-64 | | | |
| 1864-65 | 33,843 | 9 | 6 |
| 1865-66 | 18,735 | 12 | 9 |
| 1866-67 | 19,809 | 9 | 1 |
| 1867-68 | 23,553 | 6 | 0 |
| 1868-69 | 22,677 | 13 | 3 |
| 1869-70 | | | |
| 1870-71 | 44,962 | 9 | 0 |
| 1871-72 | 22,676 | 7 | 7 |
| 1872-73 | 19,655 | 18 | 11 |

The auditor, in pursuance of the provisions of Clause 52 of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, humbly reports to the Secretary of State for India in Council, that it appears to him that the said monies paid for the Consular Establishments in China, and for the Legation at Pekin, have been appropriated to other purposes than those of the Government of India, to which alone they are declared to be applicable.

As to the Pekin Legation :

1. Because, inasmuch as that Legation is established for Imperial purposes, the payment by India for such Legation is not a payment for the purposes of the Government of India "alone," or "only" within the meaning of the 52nd & 2nd Sections of Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106.

2. Because if it be right that India should pay part of the expense of the Consular Establishments in China, the same principle and reasons do not apply to a payment for an inland Legation at Pekin.

3. Because the accident that India has a larger trade with China than any other British Colony or possession, a trade greatly carried on in British bottoms, and, therefore, a subject of Imperial as well as Indian interests, does not furnish a just ground or principle on which these payments for the Legation can be justified.

4. Because, inasmuch as the other Colonies or possessions of the Crown do not contribute to the payment of Legations, neither should India be called on to contribute towards the Pekin Legation. Canada and Nova Scotia have had great intercommunication and trade with the United States of America ; the exports from the Dominion to the States in 1872-73 amounting to the value of 8,765,109l. ; and yet those Colonies have never contributed to the expense of the Legation at Washinston. As to the Consular Establishments :

1. Because these payments for the Consular Establishments in China are not payments for the purposes of the Government of India "alone," or "only" within the meaning of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, sections 2 and 52.

2. Because the arrangement made in 1834 was not irrevocable. and was never intended to be an "agreement" or "covenant" binding India to continue these payments for ever.

3. Because the fact that India has a large trade with China, a trade partly carried on in British ships, does not furnish a just principle on which India alone, of all the possessions of the Crown, should be called on to contribute towards the expense of their Consular Establishments.

C. R. M. JACKSON,
Auditor.

India Audit Office, 12th May 1874.

# EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

## THE MOORS.

Our Aberdeen correspondent telegraphs that grouse shooting commenced very unfavourably on the Aberdeenshire moors yesterday. In consequence of the excessive rains which fell for some days previously, and accounts that the number of grouse was limited, sportsmen have not shown their usual alacrity in taking up their quarters. The number of guns out was, therefore, considerably less than the average. The forenoon was favourable, but during the after-part of the day rain fell heavily. On the low-lying moors some fair bags were made, but on the hills near Ballater and Braemar the number of birds shot was comparatively small. In general, the birds, although not numerous, were strong on the wing, but somewhat wild. On the Dumfriesshire moors yesterday small bags were made, a scarcity of birds having kept many large proprietors from shooting. Grouse are unusually wild. In the Perth district the 12th opened most inauspiciously, for rain fell in torrents at intervals during the day. It is impossible to get absolute information, but we learn on all hands that the finds were scarce as a general rule, although some good bags were got. "No disease, few coveys, but good and strong birds" give in few words a fair idea of the sport. Other game were in greater abundance. Only two small hampers and a box of grouse passed in transit for the South through Perth by the 7 o'clock Highland train. Birds are reported to be numerous and strong on the Welsh hills, and in Derbyshire good sport was had on Dunford, Bradfield, Longsett, Midhope, Redmires, and Woodhead moors. "The heavy rains," says a correspondent, "made the North Riding moors extremely wet, and there were far more sportsmen than birds. One gentleman said he had walked 10 miles and had only seen—not shot—two birds. Enclosure has limited the range, and disease has done the rest. The reports are most unfavourable. At pickering I heard a quotation of 15s. per brace." Our Whitby correspondent writes that there were fewer sportsmen on the moors near that town than there have been for many years past. Formerly the moors were free to everybody, but since last year the proprietors have preserved the birds. Consequently, there was comparatively little sport yesterday. The grouse were more numerous than usual, and those who had the privilege of shooting obtained some very fair bags. In some of the lower parts of the moors the rain had settled in large quantities, but no material harm resulted. The birds were very healthy and strong in the wing. The heather is unusually blooming, and the natural food of the birds seems to be plentiful. The prices realized were 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per brace. Grouse shooting was commenced on several of the moors in the neighbourhood of Sheffield yesterday. The weather in the morning was rather threatening, but as the day advanced it became more favourable for sport. Upon the lowlying moors generally birds were plentiful, but on the hills they were rather scarce. Wherever found they were extremely wild and strong on the wing, and it was with great difficulty that sportsmen could get within shot. The birds were in splendid condition, no trace of disease being found upon them. The following were among the bags made on the moors of the Bradfield Game Association :—Mr. G. K. Wilson, 35½ brace ; Lieutenant Colonel Vickers, 35½ ; Mr. Tenant, 22½ ; Mr. J. K. Wilson, 20 ; Mr. W. B. Houghton, 19½ ; Mr. F. Fowler, 16 ; Mr. T. A. Sorby, 14½ ; Mr. P. Smith, 10½ ; Mr. T. Waterhouse. 9. On the Moscar moors the birds were more abundant than they have been for several years ; but they were very strong and wild, and at the sound of the gun flew away in large packs. There were six guns on these moors :—Mr. E. Dutlin, 20 brace ; Mr. T. Pechey, 16½ ; Mr. M. R. Sharman, 12½ ; Mr. F. Walker Rhode, 11 ; Mr. A. Elton, 8½ ; and Mr. E. Elton, 5. There were four guns on the Winhill moors, but they only secured 15 brace. On the moors belonging to Mr. Mark Firth there were three guns :—Mr. Thomas Boot, 33 brace ; Mr. Marriott Hall, 24½ brace ; and Mr. John Hall, 16 brace. On the Brookfield moors four gentlemen were shooting. Birds were very plentiful, but wild, and, owing to the wind, difficult to get near. There were nine guns on Midhope moors, and some very good bags were made. Mr. H. Miller short 22 brace ; Mr. Thomason, 15 ; and Mr. L. Ward, 10. The Duke of Rutland reached Longshaw yesterday afternoon, and shooting will commence to-day. The Prince of Wales is expected to join his Grace about the 18th inst. The Earl of Feversham, Sir K. Musgrave, and others are shooting the Bilsdale and Bumper Castle moors. The birds are represented as being strong and healthy. On all the moors round Pickering there is a general scarcity of birds ; in fact, they were never known to be so scarce. Many sportsmen, for the [illegible] to get a single bi[illegible] p.m. but one bird [illegible] from Rosedale, Crompt[illegible] are more encouraging, [illegible] shy, and only very small bag[illegible] is thought by the sportsmen [illegible] days the birds will be more plentiful, [illegible] and the birds are more abundant, the moors not having been shot over last year. Grouse are fetching 12s. per brace on the moors. The moors of Teesdale have long been celebrated for their excellent grouse shooting, but this season forms an exception. On Bowes-common, Thirstone, Wemmergill, and Scargill there was practically no sport. On Lartington moor Mr. R. A. Morritt made an average bag, and on Barningham moor there was fair sport as the result of "driving," the party including Messrs. M. M. Vane, M. Milbank, and H. Cooke. On the moor extending from Eggleston to Penning, Mr. H. E. Surtees, of the Grove, entertained a party. Up to the time of luncheon 39 brace had been bagged. The birds here are in excellent condition and rather plentiful, but extremely wild on the wing. The moors on Hambleton, belonging to Dr. Verity, will be shot over to day, and on the moors near Arden Mr. E. Warner, sen., Mr. E. Warner, jun., Mr. H. Hall, and another gentleman were shooting. Other moors in the neighbourhood have been shot over. The sport in the district has been generally good, as there was abundance of game on all the moors in the neighbourhood. Very few grouse were received in Leeds, and the supply fell short of the demand. The price was 10s. 6d. per brace. The Helmsley district includes 50,000 acres.—*Times*, Aug. 13.

## THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

[ FROM A CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENT. ]

BRUSSELS, *August* 6.

The following account of the preliminary meeting of the Brussels Conference has been forwarded to us for publication :—

As soon as the presentation of credentials and the customary introductions had been gone through, an agreement was come to, by general consent, for keeping the proceedings strictly secret until their termination. The delegate for Germany, General von Voigts-Rhetz, then intimated that he was empowered to submit a proposition for the total abolition of navies. Germany, he said, had no designs against the commerce of other nations. A few monitors, floating batteries, and torpedoes for the protection of her own coasts was all that she required.

Colonel Hammer, delegate for Switzerland, said he should have no objection to make to the proposed abolition of navies, which would not in any way affect the interests of the Swiss Republic. The steamers on the Lake of Geneva would, of course, run as before, and circular tickets enabling the passengers to get out at each landing-place would still be issued.

Baron de Jomini, as President of the Conference, rose to order. They had not, he said, assembled to consider the interests of a local navigation company, but to deliberate on grave international questions affecting the future of Europe and of civilization. He was prepared, for his part, to give to the measure suggested by General von Voigts-Rhetz the greatest possible attention. It would be desirable, meanwhile, to learn the views entertained by England on this interesting subject.

Sir Alexander Horsford said it was one his Government had never considered. No mention was made of it in the Russian programme.

Baron de Jomini explained that this was not a formal discussion, but merely an interchange of ideas. He should be glad to hear from Sir Alexander Horsford, if the honourable general saw nothing indiscreet in the inquiry, how, in his private opinion, such a proposition as General von Voigts-Rhetz had formulated would probably be received in England.

Sir Alexander Horsford believed it might be met by a counter-proposition to the effect that standing armies be abolished, or replaced by militia in the proportion of one to every thousand of the population.

Baron de Jomini thought Sir Alexander could not be serious.

Sir Alexander Horsford said he could if he tried.

Baron Lambermont, on the part of Belgium, informed the Conference that it would be his duty to lay on the table petitions from the inhabitants of certain fortified towns who prayed that in case of Belgium being invaded, these towns might not be bombarded.

Baron de Jomini observed that the Conference had already received a petition from the inhabitants of several open towns in Belgium praying that, in the event of an invasion, these towns as possessing no military character, might be spared the indignity of a foreign occupation.

General von Voigts-Rhetz pointed out that it would be very difficult to make war so as to please everybody.

General Arnaudeau (one of the delegates for France) asked whether there could be any truth in the report circulated by the journals that Russia and Prussia were in favour of granting complete immunity to private property in time of war.

General von Voigts-Rhetz : Certainly ; but with the usual reservations in regard to lodging, food, forage, drink, fuel, clothing, carriage, and war contributions.

General Arnaudeau asked whether, under the head of fuel, pianos and valuable furniture were included.

Baron de Jomini hastened to say that that question could be discussed when the article relating to private property came before the conference in a formal manner.

M. Blanc (one of the Italian delegates) remarked that closely connected with the rights of private property was the right of self-defence. Should Italy be invaded, the peasantry, armed with pitchforks and scythes, would oppose the invader at every point.

General von Schonfeld (Austria) said he should not have thought that. In any case the weapons named were not unlawful.

M. Blance wished to know whether civilians taking up arms would, if captured, be looked upon as prisoners of war ?

General von Voigts-Rhetz : Certainly ; on the understanding, of course, that they wear some picturesque uniform and carry papers showing that they are old soldiers, that they have been vaccinated, and that they will be able to support themselves in captivity.

One of the Spanish delegates, General Servety Fumagalli announced that, moved by those feelings of humanity for which Spaniards, and especially Spanish soldiers, were so celebrated, he intended to propose that, before taking part in a charge, cavalry horses should have their legs carefully bandaged.

Baron de Jomini said that perhaps the Geneva Convention had better be extended, so as to bring horses within its scope.

Without heeding the interruption, General Servet gave formal notice that in addition to his proposition for the protection of the legs of cavalry horses in time of war, he should add to the Russian programme these two articles :—

1. War is a struggle between two armed nations, in which as little suffering as possible should be caused to individuals. When, therefore, artillery is opposed to artillery, care should be taken to avoid hitting horses or men. It will be sufficient to dismount the pieces.

2. In combats at close quarters cutting and slashing in the face is no longer permitted. The object in modern warfare is to disable the enemy, not to disfigure him.

As the Conference had now been sitting nearly an hour, the members were beginning to feel exhausted, and Baron Jomini proposed an adjournment for three days. In answer to an inquiry whether any member had any further remark or formal proposition to make,

Sir Alexander Horsford said that he had been instructed to bring forward an article concerning the position of correspondents attached to armies, in whose welfare the British Government, and especially the heads of the British army, took the keenest interest. In the unfortunate event of one of these gentlemen being made prisoner, it was desired to secure for him the right of contributing to the journal or journals of the place where he might be held captive at the usual rate of one penny per line.

Baron de Jomini observed that this might come under the head of War Contributions."

General Arnaudeau wished to state that when the prisoner-of-war question was discussed he should submit a proposition to the effect that prisoners of war carried into Germany must not be fed too exclusively on sour krout. The constant administration of stinging-nettle soup ought, in his opinion, to constitute a case for reprisals.

General von Voigts-Rhetz made in reply some disparaging remarks on French beer, after which, in accordance with Baron de Jomini's proposition, the Conference adjourned.

## WESTRY WISEACRES.

St. Bumpus Ward.

Sir,—As you may not, perhaps, be aware that the watering of our streets is now managed by a Special Committee, chosen from our most intelligent vestrymen, and known as the Insanitary Committee, I send you a condensed report of their last meeting.

YOUR OWN MISINFORMANT.

Mr. A. thought the streets required watering.

Mr. B. urged that it would be flying in the face of Providence to alter the results of hot weather—one of which was dust.

Mr. C. differed from Mr. B. on the Education Question.

Mr. D. thought water-carts looked most natural on a rainy day

Mr. E. considered dust rather agreeable than otherwise.

Mr. F. suggested a compromise. Empty water-carts would not be objectionable.

Mr. G. was astounded at the indifference of members to great principles. Let them draw up a petition for Disestablishment without delay.

Mr. H. differed on principle from anything advanced by Mr. G.

Mr. I. thought if dust kept people at home, so much the bett r.

Mr. J. wondered if the Bank would advance the rate of discount.

Mr. K. said one half of the carts were too shabby to send out.

M. L. said the other half were newly painted, and it would be a shame to send them out on a dusty road.

Mr. M. asked for a return of the denominational differences between members of the Committee.

Mr. N. considered dust good for the dress trade.

Mr. O. did not think there was any dust to complain of.

Mr. P. remarked that it was easy to see the two last speakers were drapers.

Mr. Q suggested that India-rubber-ware manufacturers should not throw stones.

Mr. R. did not put sand in his sugars like some people.

The observations of the next few speakers were inaudible, but a great deal of the furniture changed places, and several members of the Committee were carried away by their feelings, and the police.

Order having been restored,

Mr. Y. Z. remarked that the discussion was interesting, but superfluous, as there had been no water supply for some weeks.

Thereupon it was unanimously resolved—

That the old carts be sent to repair.

That the new ones be sent to the South Kensington Museum.

That the drivers and horses be incorporated with the Volunteer Artillery for the Autumn Manœuvres.

That the Committee do adjourn until wet weather—*Punch.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be earnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited,
Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS :
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.
TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.
Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.
W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at the [illegible] Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.
LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ... Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong inducements it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued by the Society to the end of the year 1873, was 13,910, assuring ... £9,717,592-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,902,449-12- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... £967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits was declared on the 16th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... 240 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... 123 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of this Society, has a Reserve like the Universal for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Company whatever. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits ; and on non-Participating Scales, i.e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within the days of Grace, on the Premium being paid, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Directors.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the period of three years, are purchasable by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate, one of which may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSU[illegible]
THE POSI[illegible]
GOVERNMENT SEC[illegible]
LIFE ASSURANCE CO[illegible]
LIMITED.

*The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.*

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TEACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN, BECAUSE

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restrictions on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance ; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up part of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at the Company's English rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premium be paid ; and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance ; with the option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

The Table adopted is the NATIONAL ENGLISH LIFE TABLE, on this all the "Positive" calculations of rates for each age between 20 and 60 are based, because it is believed to express the value of human life more correctly than any table yet constructed.

With reference to the question of our Indian rates being too low, we have only to state that the following calculation proves them to be fully adequate to meet all claims. A, aged 30 next birthday, effects an Assurance with the Positive for Rs. 1,000, payable at his death ; Premiums, in 5 Annual Payments ; Sum payable, Rs. 91-1-4 every year for 5 years, when the Office will require no more payments from A. Under the Positive system, 20 per cent. of A's Premiums will be kept in the Office for Expenses and Profits, and the remaining 80 per cent. invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest. By the time A has ceased to pay Premiums to the Office, there will be Rs. 410-7-4 invested towards payment of the Assurance, and held by the Official Trustee Custodian of the "Bombay Life Fund."
*Thus*—The Fund at end of the First Year at 4 p cent. compound interest will be ... Rs. 75 12 8
Ditto Second Year ... 154 9 6
Ditto Third Year ... 236 8 11
Ditto Fourth Year ... 321 12 10
Ditto Fifth Year in Government Paper with Official Trustee ... 410 7 4

The next question to be considered is this,—Seeing that the Life Fund will have already derived from A's payments Rs. 410-7-4 in 5 years, in how many more years will this sum, if put out to compound interest at four per cent., realize a further amount of Rs. 589-8-8, the exact sum wanted to make up the Assurance.
*Thus*—Rs. 410 7 4 In hand
,, 589 8 8 Required
Rs. 1,000 0 0 The Sum Assured—

The answer is, in 22 years 8 months.

From the date, therefore, of A's joining the office, to the time that his payments of premium, turned over at compound interest, have reached Rs. 1,000, he has lived 27 years 8 months, and the Positive, as far as it is concerned, does not require him to live any longer, as his money has already realized what the Company, or rather the Bombay Life Fund, is liable for.

The only one remaining point now for consideration is,—What is A's "mean duration" of life in India ?

Accordance to Mr. Actuary Brown's investigations in 1871 on the mortality prevailing amongst Europeans in India, an Assurant of the age of 30 has a "mean duration" of 34 years 4 months if a Civilian, and of 28 years 6 months if a Military man, so that the Positive, especially in the case of "Civil" expectation, is well within the mark. *Thus*—

| | Civil. Yrs. M. | Military. Yrs. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Actuary Brown gives A to live ... | 34 4 | 28 6 |
| The Positive gives A to pay in ... | 27 8 | 27 8 |
| Difference in favour of the Positive ... | 6 8 | 0 10 |

We are thus enabled to arrange Life Assurance transactions on a really equitable and sound basis [illegible]

THE POSITIVE PLAN succeeds in making [illegible]

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
[illegible]
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the first which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1869.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports ; claims being made payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—
New Business, First Quinquennium ... 713,285
Ditto Second ditto ... £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 ... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 ... [illegible]
Do. 1872 ... [illegible]
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, [illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds...£1,602,076 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending Applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits. | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year. | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 6 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 34 13 | 24 [illegible] | 25 6 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 25 7 | 27 6 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS : Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.